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CANADIANS WAITING TO GO TO POLLS

No Landslide Expected at Coming Elections in the Dominion

COMMUNISTS RUN FOR FIRST TIME

Western Provinces Are to Have a Number of Three-Cornered Fights

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA — With preliminary maneuvers completed and nominations closed for the battle of the polls on July 28 the political line-up presents some interesting features.

There are 245 seats in the Dominion House of Commons, the total derived by the provinces having representation in the same proportion to their populations as Quebec's fixed quota of 65 bears to its population. The contestants for these seats number 545, or 20 more than during the previous election of 1926, and include 10 women (an increase of seven), nine Communists, where before there was none, and nine candidates from the Saskatchewan Farmer Party, which appears in the field for the first time. Liberals have increased from 199 to 222, and Independents from 25 to 33. On the other hand, Conservatives have dropped from 233 to 231, Progressives from 20 to 7, Liberal-Progressives from 21 to 12, and Labor from 18 to 11. There is only one Prohibitionist, representing a British Columbia constituency.

Only two candidates are being returned by acclamation, namely Robert Gardiner, leader of the United Farmers of Alberta, and Henri Bourassa, famous as leader of the old Quebec Nationalists, who has long represented Labelle as an Independent. In the Maritime Provinces the fights will be straight old party affairs, unimpeded by smaller groups. In the other provinces there is a scattering of Independents, Communists, Labor, Progressives, United Farmers of Ontario (represented by Agnes MacPhail, as yet the only woman member) and others.

On the prairies the multiple fight will be particularly in evidence. Manitoba has six three-man fights, one four-man and one five, but Saskatchewan tops the list with 13 three-cornered fights out of 21. Alberta has four three-cornered fights, but for the 16 seats the U. F. A. has the same number of candidates in the field as have Liberals and one more than Conservatives.

The two months' campaign has shown no signs of an approaching landslide in favor of either party. The Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King, has concentrated largely on the good works performed throughout his régime, culminating in the Dunning budget with its bid for Empire trade at the expense of United States trade, while R. B. Bennett, Conservative leader, has found fault with the Government for its tardiness in commencing the St. Lawrence deep waterway navigation and power scheme and for not more effectively meeting the unemployment situation.

The Farmer-Progressive group is still hopefully looking for a stalemate between the old parties and a chance to dictate the destiny of the Fifteenth Parliament.

Morrow Backing Mexico's Claims in Sharing Water

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Dwight W. Morrow, Ambassador to Mexico, is working for an agreement on allocation of water from the Colorado River after construction of Boulder Dam, that may have far-reaching effects on Mexican financial developments. The American section of the International Water Commission was unable to reach complete agreement with the Mexican section, it is learned, but the way was left open for a skillful negotiator to achieve harmony between the two countries and to bring substantial advantage to each one.

The American section laid down the policy of "present beneficial use" as a basis for future allocation of the water. If this were adopted it would be of great advantage to the United States since it uses approximately five times the river water on acreage from the Colorado that Mexico uses.

The Mexican commissioners, on the other hand, held out for an equal division of the water between the two nations.

The proposal on which Mr. Morrow is working is that the United States should admit Mexico's claims to an equal share of the waters of the Colorado, but should pay a substantial sum to acquire the larger amounts which it needs.

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Keen on Opening Oriental Market

Underwood

WILLIAM GRAHAM
President, British Board of Trade

British Tariff Bill Called Bar to Steel Trade

Trade Delegation to Leave Shortly for Far East

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—William Graham, president of the Board of Trade, referring to the iron and steel trade, in the House of Commons July 24 indicated that rationalization is only being delayed in consequence of uncertainty in the public mind as to whether the tariff may or not after all be imposed.

Very influential sections of this industry and probably the majority of its leaders, he said, asserted that it was idle to tackle the problem of reorganization until they knew whether there were to be safeguarding duties or some other form of protection against foreign competitors. So long as there was a sharp controversy in the industry and no solution of this problem by the country this state of uncertainty would continue and presumably the reorganization of the industry, which was urgently required, would in certain quarters be lacking. He would make an earnest appeal that urgent reorganization should not be held back owing to the fiscal controversy.

Mr. Graham also said: "We propose to send almost immediately a trade mission to the Far East of the most representative character we can get together for the express purpose of studying that market and also of finding out whether there are any financial or other measures which could be recommended to this country and which could be made a practical polity in developing what is a huge and very important market if we could gain effective access to it. That step is to be taken almost immediately and I trust the delegation will leave at a very early date."

He further said the one bright spot in the British trade outlook recently had been the preference accorded in the Canadian market.

Profit Is Found in Fishing Poles

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—A new industry, which has already yielded $6000 and which promises to become more lucrative in the future, has been established by farmers in what is known as the Landis Community in Rowan County, North Carolina.

It involves the selling of white oak trees for fishing poles. Some of the trees sold are from 50 to 100 feet long. A firm in New Jersey buys the poles and sells them to fishermen—not land anglers but ocean fishermen who must have long poles to sink into the mud for the purpose of forming weirs.

When the New Jersey contractors told the Landis farmers they were in the market for 100-foot fishing poles, the farmers took it as a joke. However, it was no joke. R. W. Graeber, extension forester for the State College here, who reported the establishment of this new industry, stated that those promoting it had already realized $6000 in cash. The contractors pay the owners from $2 to $2.50 each for hickory poles and from $2.50 to $4.50 for white oak piling poles.

TILDEN DEFEATS BOROTRA; COCHET WINS FROM LOTT

United States and France Split Opening Davis Cup Singles

AUTEUIL, France (AP)—France and the United States wound up the opening day of their 1930 duel for the Davis Cup July 25, all even in singles victories with one for the challenger and one for the defender.

Celebrating his last-minute return to the Davis Cup squad, Big Bill Tilden sent the United States away to a lead by trouncing Jean Borotra, the bounding Basque of France, in the opening singles engagement, 2—6, 7—5, 6—4, 7—5; but George M. Lott Jr., youthful Chicagoan, could not hold it.

Lott faded before a determined and masterful Henri Cochet, ace of the French forces, in the second singles battle of the day, losing in straight sets after making a big bid in the first set. The scores were 6—4, 6—2, 6—2. Lott never had a chance to win.

Cochet and Jacques Brugnon will team for France against Wilmer L. Allison Jr. and John W. Van Ryn of the challenging United States team in the doubles match July 26.

Borotra won the first game on his own service, Tilden netting three points and outing one. Tilden won his own service but Borotra again took his own service and led at 2 games to 1. Both players went at their work carefully, but Tilden played poorly, netting frequently and finding trouble hitting the baselines.

The first break on service came through Tilden in the fourth game which he lost from 30 after double faulting. Borotra led at 3 games to 1 and then ran his advantage to 5—1 before Tilden took his second game. Borotra ran out the set at 6—2 and completely outplayed Tilden all the way. The point score:

Tilden	0	4	1	2	6	0	6	1	20—2
Borotra	4	2	4	4	8	4	4	4	34—6

Tilden Plays Badly

Tilden continued to play erratically in the second set and Borotra soon jumped into a 3—1 lead, breaking through the American's service on the fourth game. The Basque won his service in the fifth by recoveries at the net of perfect drop shots by Tilden.

After trailing 2—5 in games in the second set, Tilden pulled ahead, deuced the set and won 7—5 with a run of five straight games. A hush fell over the stadium as Tilden tied the score at five games all. Using his famous cannonball service he aced the Basque repeatedly and Borotra's game seemed to have lost the keenness that showed in the first set.

It took some of the best tennis of Tilden's long career to win the second set with the 5-game rush from behind. The point score:

Tilden	1	4	2	4	2	4	0	4	4	4	5	7—41—7
Borotra	4	2	4	6	4	2	4	1	2	1	3	5—38—5

The games were 3-all in the third set after Borotra had taken an early

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Moscow Denies Rumor of Intent to Stop Coinage

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—The finance commissar, N. P. Brukhanov, has published an interview announcing the intention of the Soviet Government to continue minting and circulation of small silver coins, terming false counterrevolutionary rumors that it intends to abolish money and declaring drastic measure would be taken against speculators who hoard silver coinage.

This statement was elicited by the marked scarcity of silver coins which sharply affected Moscow the past week and which had been observed in other parts of the country. The shortage of change caused considerable difficulties and various expedients have been introduced to meet the situation, street car tickets being sold in strips instead of individually, while cooperative stores and restaurants make change in the form of improvised paper checks. Some problems such as paying for newspapers and shoe shining remain, however, and the situation must bear especially hard upon beggars.

The important factor in the disappearance of a great quantity of small change in circulation is the peasants' traditional instinct to hoard metal coins. Their distrust of paper currency is revived by the fact so many foodstuffs and manufactured goods are now sold in state cooperative stores in limited quantities to persons holding trade union cards or other certificates entitling them to buy.

Treaty Between France and China Regulates Nations' Economic State

BY RADIO FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has published a résumé of the Franco-Chinese commercial treaty signed at Nanking on May 16, 1930. It deals principally with trade between China and French Indo-China. The hope is expressed that the Chinese Government will succeed in abolishing the inland customs duties known as likin before France ratifies the convention.

The new treaty marks an important step toward the regulation of trade between China and Indo-China. Its conclusion was foreshadowed in December, 1928, when the French, along with other foreign governments, granted full tariff autonomy to China. It provides a new basis for French commerce in the Far East, which hitherto has been governed by the conventions concluded in 1886, 1887, and 1895. Those conventions were denounced by China in 1926. The agreement finally arrived at marks the conclusion of a long diplomatic controversy.

The principal provisions of the convention are as follows: China is given the right to maintain consuls at Hanoi or Haiphong and at Saigon. France obtains the right to maintain consulates in four Chinese cities which are to be kept open to foreign commerce. Numerous regulations are provided for guaranteeing fair treatment to merchants, keeping open trade routes through Tonking and assuring the most favored nation treatment of France. The term of the treaty is five years.

Pertinax, who is one of the most vigorous critics of Aristide Briand's foreign policy, declares in the Echo de Paris that French rights have been needlessly sacrificed in the Far East by permitting the establishment of Chinese consulates in Indo-China and guaranteeing civil rights to Chinese residents there.

French Believe Mussolini Holds Key Which Can Open Portals of European Peace

Underwood

MUSSOLINI SHOWS HIS CHARACTERISTIC VIGOR

While negotiations are pending for the betterment of Franco-Italian relations, it is recognized that nowhere in the world does a political situation bear so portentous an aspect for world stability as that which centers round the Mediterranean. Public opinion is awake to the dangers of indifference. Informed observers are watching the Mediterranean with keen attention. To give a clear picture of the underlying causes of the Franco-Italian dispute, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR presents a series of 10 articles, the result of long observation and study, five by Dr. Paul Cremona, the Monitor's Rome correspondent, and five by Sisley Huddleston, European editorial correspondent for the Monitor. The following is the tenth article.

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The Franco-Italian controversy is one-sided; and while it is possible to state in precise terms the Italian case, there is no French case to state. It is from Italy that the demands come; France has nothing to demand from Italy. My rôle in this correspondence has certainly not been to present, by way of rebuttal to the Italian view, the opposing French view; it has rather been to survey the scene from the angle of Europe generally.

Nevertheless, there is, of course, a French sentiment, and we may briefly examine its manifestations. Broadly, the liberal parties which pride themselves on their pacifism and are all for reconciliation with Germany have been mildly anti-Italian—or rather anti-Mussolinian; while the Nationalist parties which are apprehensive of Germany have been friendly toward Italy or rather Mussolini. It will be seen that there are few unadulterated pacifists or nationalists! Those who display friendliness toward Germany are inclined to display relative unfriendliness toward Italy, and those who give their nationalism free rein against Germany curb it against Italy. The reason is simple—personal and political dislike on one side of Mussolini, and personal and political admiration on the other side of Mussolini.

Therefore the personal equation counts for a good deal in the relations of France and Italy. One Radical leader has compared Mussolini to all the ludicrous and blustering characters of Italian comedy—to Matamoros, to Rodomonte, to Scarabombardon, to Giangurglo of the big mouth. This verbal abuse would not matter were it not that the impression has gained ground that the French ministers are not inclined to practice the method of personal contacts that they practiced in respect of German statesmen. But it should be remembered that Mussolini has objected to making the journey to Geneva and certainly

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

LARGER FACTORY PAY ROLLS SHOW TRADE IS BETTER

Two Plants Add to Forces —Building Operations on Increase

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—An upward turn in industrial activity was foreshadowed when two large manufacturing companies announced here on July 24 that they would increase their forces considerably and were preparing to take care of increased business in the next few months.

E. E. Shumaker, president of the R. C. A. Victor Company, of Camden, N. J., announced that his company has added 7000 employees to its payroll and expected to bring the total number to 20,000 by Aug. 1. The company has set for itself a production goal of 9000 radio sets daily which it hopes to achieve some time in August. Mr. Shumaker said, and is proceeding on the basis that "there is nothing fundamentally wrong with business or the country."

The additional employees are evenly divided among the various departments, such as cabinet-making, radio and electrola divisions, and 60 or 70 per cent of them will be paid on a piece-work basis. They will all be employed for the five-day, forty-hour week which has been in force at the plant four years.

Mr. Shumaker said that millions of dollars are being put into increased production, and expressed the view that the existing sense of recession in industry is "psychological" and does not grow out of a correct estimate of the buying power of the American public.

The American Chicle Company, of Long Island City, is also increasing its forces considerably, according to announcement by A. A. Masterson, treasurer.

"Because of an avalanche of orders our company has been compelled to take on a night force," he said. "This force is large enough to operate between 30 and 40 machines and it augments the regular staff of between 600 and 700 employees working in the daytime. This extra force will be employed indefinitely and a lay-off of any portion of the present working personnel is a very remote possibility."

Rail Shops Resume Work With Steel Demand Rise

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP) — More than 800 men returned to work July 24 after an idleness of more than three weeks, with the resumption of operations of the Ensley works of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company.

Increased demand for steel products resulted in renewed operations of the plant with an additional force employed, officials said.

PLANES HELP RESCUE WORK AROUND NAPLES

Italian Nation Mobilized on War-Time Scale to Relieve Stricken Area

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

ROME (AP)—From King Victor Emmanuel and Signor Mussolini down, Italy has begun mobilization on a war-time scale for rescue work in the four southern provinces stricken by the earthquake shocks of July 23, resulting in fatalities officially reported at noon July 24 to number 1883. A relief army of soldiers and special workers of all kinds, with scouting planes to guide them, swarmed into the mountain recesses of the Neapolitan hinterland to care for the injured and homeless.

The affected area extends from the Bay of Naples and the Gulf of Salerno on the west, almost to the Gulf of Manfredonia on the Adriatic, where some 85 towns and villages have been laid waste. Naples, metropolis of the area, is under war régime, soldiers being on guard at all points. From this city and from Avellino and other large centers, motor trucks have been speeding all day and night, carrying food, clothing and workmen with tools to clear away débris. Trains from the north steamed continuously over those lines which were undamaged, bearing relief supplies, which were taken by truck to the areas where railway traffic had been disrupted.

Signor Mussolini has forbidden private subscription lists, though the prohibition does not apply to the work of charitable and other bodies already organized, such as the National Association for War Wounded.

After some delay the Italian army signal corps has reëstablished communication between the larger towns, thereby facilitating relief work. Prince Boncampagni Ludovisi, Governor of Rome, has left for Avellino, accompanied by a large detachment of Roman firemen, with fire-fighting apparatus and other relief workers. He intends to bring back with him the largest possible number of children left homeless by the disaster, and the city of Rome will help to care for them.

King in Stricken Area

ROCHETTA, Italy (AP)—King Victor Emmanuel arrived here on July 25 to inspect the work of relief and personally comfort his subjects who were victims of the recent disastrous earthquake.

The King reached the stricken center of the earthquake zone by train on the route over which supplies had been carried for many hours.

He went by automobile to Melfi, whence he was to proceed through other townships.

CAPITAL KEEPING CLOSE WATCH ON AMTORG INQUIRY

Facts So Far Drawn Out Already Known—Government Long Interested

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—It is not believed here that the Hoover Administration as represented either by the Department of State or the Department of Labor will be influenced to reverse any part of its present policy toward Russia by the publicity attendant on the inquiry of the Fish congressional committee in New York.

The facts that the Fish committee is bringing to public attention have for the most part been the knowledge of the executive branch of the Government for some time, and in fact officials of both State and Labor Departments went before the Fish committee prior to adjournment of Congress and supplied it with a background of information.

The two major questions which so far have been raised in connection with the Amtorg Trading Corporation, which is the Russian monopoly carrying on trade relations between the Soviet and the United States, relate to financial credits advanced to Russia, and to the clause under the Immigration Act by which approximately 600 employees or attachés of Amtorg are now in America. Explanations given by heads of State and Labor Departments reveal the present purpose of continuing both these policies in effect.

Regarding financial credits, Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, as far back as Nov. 30, 1927, and at subsequent dates, outlined the policy now followed by Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State. Joseph P. Cotton, Acting Secretary of State, announced July 24 that this policy was unchanged. The State Department objects, and will not approve the public flotation of Russian bonds in the United States.

$80,000,000 Credit Extended

On the other hand, it does not object to the extension of either private or corporate credits to Russian agencies so long as these credits are used to finance American business. Mr. Kellogg stated that "he would not look with favor" on private credits which did not have the object of stimulating sale of American goods.

Testimony before the Fish committee in New York indicates that credit up to $80,000,000 has been extended by banks to Russia.

In a specific field the State Department has added an addenda to the Kellogg policy by putting a ban on export of war material. The question came up when a Baltimore aviation company that supplies airplanes to the army and navy proposed to seek contracts from Russia. The matter was put up to these two departments which had no objection, but when referred to the State Department, the latter announced that it did not view with favor shipment of military material to the Soviet, on the ground that it might be used in conflict with

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Civil Disobedience Crusade Reported on Wane in India

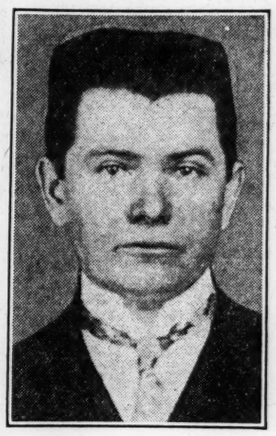
BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRAS — Reports indicate that the civil disobedience movement is losing momentum in various parts of the country, especially in the neighborhood of Delhi, where the Congress committee has definitely abandoned the no-tax campaign owing to the negligible response of villagers.

Negotiations are still continuing with the view of inducing Mahatma Gandhi to call off disobedience and participate in the coming round table conferences at London, but the Congress is believed to be growing weary of the struggle and it is doubtful whether Gandhi's answer will make much difference.

One of the features of civil disobedience is the threat to drag government officials into court for doing their duty. The Madras Government now assures its officers it will support them in all cases of such litigation.

Former Statesman Called 'Dangerous'



Underwood

AUGUSTIN WALDEMARAS
Ex-Premier of Lithuania

Lithuania's Ex-Dictator Sent to Exile

Waldemaras, One-Time Prime Minister, Banished by Decree

KOVNO, Lithuania (AP) — Prof. Augustin Waldemaras, former Premier and virtual dictator of Lithuania, has been banished to an unnamed provincial town by order of the commandant of the Kovno district.

The one-time strong man of Lithuania, who on more than one occasion caused the whole machinery of the League of Nations at Geneva to halt while he fought to regain Vilna, now a Polish city, for his country, was pronounced "a danger to public order" in the decree of deportation issued by the commandant.

Mr. Waldemaras became an internationally conspicuous figure during and especially after the World War. His political career began in 1917, when he took part in a congress of Lithuanian leaders in Leningrad, then St. Petersburg, and led the faction which stood for Lithuanian independence.

During the Bolshevik revolution he escaped to Berlin, where he became interpreter for the Ukrainian Legation.

At the Versailles Conference in 1919 he was the official representative of his fatherland. He was deeply grieved, however, when Vilna was awarded to Poland.

Mr. Waldemaras became Premier in 1926. His clashes with Marshal Joseph Pilsudski and August Zaleski, Foreign Minister of Poland, enlivened the sessions of the League of Nations for several years.

Meanwhile he was able to maintain himself at home only by running the country under a dictatorship. This brought him much enmity.

His fall from power came last September, when the general elections failed to give him a majority. His entire ministry resigned, and Juozas Tubelis succeeded him.

FRENCH STRIKE DUE TO INSURANCE PLAN

PARIS (AP)—Tens of thousands of workers are on strike, particularly in the northern textile region of France.

The purpose of this demonstration is to show that the organized workers are against the application of the Government's vast social insurance plan.

Most strikers demand an increase of wages to compensate them for the deduction of 4 per cent of their earnings as the workers' contribution to the expense of this insurance.

The employers must contribute a like amount, and the Government supplements the contributions from workers and employers with varying annual appropriations.

Communist organs, active in the agitation, assert that 75,000 workers are on strike. Other estimates are much lower, however.

Professor Seeks Way to Get Creaks and Squeaks From Chicago Trolleys

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — Squeakless, creakless, and perhaps even soundless street cars have been designated as the goal of the Chicago surface lines to help reduce the noise of traffic.

A new type of street car tested here in July was found to make just half the noise of the ordinary car. This is one of the first results of the program of experiments being conducted here by J. K. Tuthill, professor of mechanical engineering at the University of Illinois to discover causes of noises in street car operation.

Equipped with trucks driven with a worm gear, and with motors suspended on the truck frame without touching the car axle, the new car sails along with little grinding.

Like the body of the old farm wagon which rested directly on the axles and consequently jolted along the country road missing no bumps, so the average street car today has the weight of its motors resting heavily on the car axles. This produces the pounding on the rails, and when these are somewhat corrugated the car moves along with ocean wave insecurity. To eliminate this pounding, which, according to Professor Tuthill, is the greatest cause of noise, this new type car has been made.

Professor Tuthill's sound-gathering instruments consist of a two-stage radio detector and a one-stage amplifier with a horn which picks up the sound waves. When a street car goes buzzing by, the conglomeration of sounds are caught up by the instrument and recorded graphically by a red line on a moving chart.

"We are trying out different types of brake shoes which will take the squeak out of the braking system when the car slows down," he said. "With 15 different kinds of pavement in Chicago, we are also testing to see which one makes the least noise for a street car line. Even one little change means a tremendous job when you consider there are 3800 cars operating in this city."

Four wooden blocks have already been placed in each car wheel which lessens the metallic ring of the moving wheel. Tightening up bolts and bearings makes little difference in noise, Professor Tuthill said, while lubricating all the gears regularly helps much.

The three ways of reducing noise, he concluded, are taking the weight of the car off of the car axles, smoothing down the rails, and lessening the speed. The last he said is not feasible since the tendency of the age is to increase rather than decrease speed.

BRITISH PASS NAVAL PACT UNOPPOSED

Conservative Amendment Is Defeated by a Large Majority

BILL NOW GOES TO UPPER HOUSE

Opposition Combats Clause Which Deals With Unrestricted Warfare

LONDON (AP)—The naval treaty bill, which passed the House of Commons on July 24, on the third and final reading, was formally read for the first time in the House of Lords July 25.

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — The London Naval Treaty bill passed its third reading in the House of Commons on July 24 unopposed, after the Government had defeated by 190 votes to 58 a Conservative amendment to omit clause 2 which repeals the provisions in the British Act of 1922, relating to unrestricted warfare.

Winston Churchill said that the Opposition's assent to the third reading did not commit it to the approval of the London Naval Treaty instrument itself.

The only discussion was over clause 2. This clause was opposed by Commander Archibald Southby, Maj. Ralph Glyn and Maj. John Llewellin on the ground that it abrogates the penalties now liable to be imposed under British law for piracy by submarines against neutrals and noncombatants at sea in time of war.

The answer given was that all this clause does is to make the British statute book conform to the fact, since it was of no use for Great Britain to lay down rules unless the other powers were prepared to adopt them.

A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, said that it was useless to keep upon the statute books a penalty not ratified by other powers and superseded by another arrangement which would be general in its application.

The treaty will now go to the House of Lords.

Fort Return Ends Bolivia-Paraguay Boundary Dispute

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LA PAZ, Bolivia—Restoration of the status quo between Bolivia and Paraguay—disturbed in December, 1928, by border skirmishes in a dispute over possession of the Chaco territory—has been officially accomplished by mutual exchange on July 23 of Forts Bouqueron and Vanguardia, which changed hands during the skirmishes, it is announced by the Bolivian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

This act marked the completion of the terms of the Washington protocol, drawn up by representatives of the United States, Cuba, Mexico, Colombia and Uruguay, to restore amicable relations between the disputants. Uruguay was requested by the mediators to lend its good offices in ironing out the trouble which involved the lands lying between Paraguay and Bolivia and occasional talk of a South American war.

The prestige of Uruguay as a mediator and of Rufino T. Dominguez, Foreign Minister of Uruguay, who has worked ceaselessly to accomplish a reconciliation, have been the subjects here of favorable comment.

Exchange of the forts took place in the presence of two Uruguayan military officers, as arranged by the Government at Montevideo under the Washington protocol. Fort Bouqueron again passed into the hands of Paraguay, and Fort Vanguardia—restored during the last month to its condition before the skirmishes — once more flew the Bolivian flag.

Diplomatic relations between Bolivia and Paraguay have been restored more than a month, since the acceptance of a representative by both governments. Reconciliation has gone forward steadily under the mediation of Uruguay, in spite of disturbances that seemed about to block settlement at various stages of the negotiations.

The Chaco territory, at present occupied by Paraguay, extends northwest from the junction of the Pilcomayo and Paraguay Rivers. The portion bounding Bolivia to a line between 21 and 22 degrees south latitude is under dispute. The present restoration of conditions as they were before the skirmishes of 1928 makes possible a disposition of this problem by other means than recourse to the sword.

Ocean Trip Planned for 'Baby' Blimp

AUGSBURG, Ger. (AP)—A baby blimp is being built here with which Otto Brinkmann of New York plans to attempt a westward flight of the Atlantic. The ship is 200 feet long and has a gas capacity of 5000 cubic meters. It is driven by two 120 horsepower motors.

Mr. Brinkmann, who in 1927 abandoned an attempt to fly from New York to Paris and sold his Sikorsky airplane to Mrs. Grayson, today was homeward bound aboard the steamship New York due to arrive in New York on July 27.

CHICAGO JURY HEARS EDITORS IN LINGLE CASE

Stories Told as a Joke Led to Charges of Newspaper 'Rackets'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Editors and reporters of five Chicago daily newspapers were called before the Cook County grand jury July 24 and 25, as its investigation of the slaying of Alfred Lingle, underworld reporter of the Chicago Tribune, moved a step deeper into published charges of "racketeering" and gangster alliance among members of the newspaper fraternity of Chicago.

The grand jury, charged by Chief Justice J. C. Normeyle, to conduct a thorough inquiry into the Lingle slaying, further widened the inquiry by summoning William F. Russell, deposed police commissioner, and intimate of the Tribune underworld reporter; John Stege, formerly chief of detectives, and Samuel Ettleson, corporation counsel, who has been named as responsible for the appointment of Mr. Russell as commissioner.

It also was formally announced that, in addition to the staff members of newspapers already summoned, Col. Robert R. McCormick, editor and publisher of the Tribune, and Henry Justin Smith, managing editor of the Daily News, might be invited to appear later, while Walter A. Strong, publisher of the News, was called to appear July 25. Other newspapers whose members are to testify in the inquiry are the Evening American, Herald-Examiner, and the Times.

Newspapers, in discussing this latest turn in the Lingle investigation, state that their staff members went before the grand jury to "explain their own affairs" as well as to delve into the Lingle affair. The jurors made no explanation of their invitation. However, it followed closely on the appearance before the grand jury of Harry T. Brundige, reporter for the St. Louis Star, who wrote some published stories in which Chicago newspaper men were referred to as "itchy-palmed" racketeers.

Mr. Brundige's testimony was not revealed. His stories were based on talks he had with Chicago newspaper men about the "racket," it was stated. Harry F. Reutlinger, assistant city editor of the Chicago Evening American, was the first Chicago newspaper man to go before the grand jury. After leaving the jury room, Mr. Reutlinger made a statement that Mr. Brundige had "pestered" him for inside facts about newspaper "rackets." Mr. Reutlinger said he told the St. Louis reporter some wild stories in a joking way, adding: "He would have learned that I told him nothing but jokes if he had taken the trouble to check up on the things I said."

Robert E. Lee, city editor of the Tribune, and Harry C. Read, city editor of the Evening American, went before the grand jury, after it had finished with Mr. Reutlinger.

Frank Foster, an alleged gangster, under indictment for the Lingle slaying, was arraigned before Chief Justice Normoyle July 24 and pleaded not guilty to the murder charge.

Cornell Man Wins Prix de Rome Award

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — Richard Coolidge Murdock, Cornell, 1929, has won the 1930 Prix de Rome award in landscape architecture, made here on July 24. The prize has an estimated cash value of $8000 and enables the winner to study abroad for three years.

The problem submitted to the candidates was the designing of a country estate. Mr. Murdock chose his setting for a house of American colonial design. Twenty-eight candidates from various colleges and universities entered the preliminary competition, and six were selected to take part in the final test.

Hodge Jackson Hanson of Mount Carmel, Ill., a graduate of the University of Illinois, and Neil Hamill Park of Lansing, Mich., a graduate of Cornell University, received honorable mention and awards of $50 each. The winner of the contest and both recipients of the honorable mention awards all participated in the 1929 Prix de Rome competition.

Gehlbach Far Ahead in Derby at Houston

MUNICIPAL AIRPORT, Houston, Tex. (AP)—Eleven planes in the all-American air derby checked in here July 24, paced by Lieut. Lee Gehlbach, of Little Rock, who was far ahead of the field with elapsed time of 3h. 1m. 34s. from Little Rock, and a total unofficial elapsed time of 15h. 22m. 32s.

Lieut. Gehlbach won $500 of the $1000 lap prize offered here. Stub Quinby of Moline, Ill., took second money of $300, and J. R. Wedell of New Orleans the $200 third award.

The craft which failed to arrive was that of Herman Hamer of Chicago, who was forced down, the officials were advised, at Hankamer, Liberty County, Texas. It was believed lack of fuel brought him to earth. San Angelo, Tex., is the next control point.

SHOEMAKERS PROTEST MACHINES IN SALVADOR

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador (AP) —The shoemakers of San Salvador on July 23 organized a parade through the main streets of the city as a protest against the introduction of shoemaking machines.

The shoemakers have been hardest hit by unemployment in the country. Passing in front of the presidential mansion, Gen. Jose Tomas Calderon, chief of the presidential staff, addressed the shoemakers and told them that the problem presented by unemployment was being settled.

HANSHUE RESIGNS PRESIDENCY

NEW YORK (AP)—The resignation of Harris M. Hanshue as president of the General Aviation Corporation and the Fokker Aircraft Corporation was announced July 23 by James A. Talbot, chairman of the General Aviation board. Mr. Hanshue will be succeeded by James M. Schoonmaker Jr. of the Standard Steel Spring Company, Pittsburgh, and the General Motors Corporation, Detroit.

N. E. A. LAYS NEW $350,000 EDIFICE CORNER STONE

Formation of Federal Education Department Called Urgent Need

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — The National Education Association was praised for its service in making the public aware of the teaching profession and in aiding it to distinguish between good and poor service, by William J. Cooper, Commissioner of Education, at the laying of the cornerstone of the association's new $350,000 headquarters building here on July 25.

In planning the new building, the board of trustees looked ahead to the association's growth in the next 25 years. Over one-fourth of it will be rented to such organizations as the National Congress of Parents and Teachers and the International Kindergarten Union, when it is ready for occupancy about the beginning of the year. The 1200 new life members since the Atlanta meeting, June, 1929, made it possible to construct the new building this year. Some of these are school teachers with low salaries who are making real sacrifices to enroll. The building, of colonial architecture, adjoining the present administration building on Sixteenth Street, was designed by the Frank Irving Cooper Corporation, Boston architects.

Through the courtesy of the Alexandria Washington Masonic Lodge, No. 22, the trowel used by George Washington in laying the cornerstone of the National Capitol in 1793, was used in laying the cornerstone. The gavel which Washington also used was lent for the occasion by the Potomac Lodge, No. 5.

C. Fred Cook, Deputy Grand Master of the District of Columbia, officiated at the ceremony, assisted by about 20 other Masonic officials. The Masonic quartette led the audience in singing.

Dr. Cooper, in the principal address, compared the headquarters staff of the N. E. A. with the cornerstone of the new building, calling them "the real cornerstone of the teaching profession."

"The teacher in his daily routine works with children or adolescents, receiving the enthusiasm of youth but missing the mental stimulation of contacts with colleagues at work on a common problem and with other adults who carry on the work of the world. In rural areas especially, the teacher works in an isolation mentally deadening. For these disadvantages, the organization with its conventions and its journal is a partial relief," Dr. Cooper told the gathering.

Other speakers at the exercises included Miss E. Ruth Pyrtle, first vice-president of the National Education Association, Dr. Walter R. Siders, chairman of the board of trustees, and Mr. Joseph H. Saunders, superintendent of schools, Newport News, Va., a member of the board of trustees.

Miss Pyrtle reminded the Masons who took part in the ceremony that the two organizations have a common aim in pressing the establishment of a federal Department of Education. "After the most thorough study, the best minds in the nation are coming to agree upon this view," she said. "Conditions in education are no less grave and difficult than conditions in industry and business. The gravity of the situation should lead the Congress and the President of the United States to hasten the creation of a Department of Education and thus to place the Government squarely behind a movement fundamental to the general welfare and to the highest type of citizenship."

TILDEN DEFEATS BOROTRA; COCHET WINS FROM LOTT

(Continued from Page 1)

lead, 3—1, when an incident occurred that marred the calm of the play. Tilden motioned that he was not ready to receive Borotra's service, but the umpire, Nicolas Redelsperger, gave the Basque an ace when he served anyway. The point gave the Basque the game and lead, 4—3.

Spoke Too Late

The umpire took time out to tell the spectators that Tilden had spoken too late and after the ball had already left Borotra's racket for the service ace point. Tilden was obviously nettled. He strode across the courts, took up his own service, and the balls shot across the net with rifle-bullet speed. Tilden quickly took the game to even the count at 4—all and ran out the next two for the set.

Borotra appeared outclassed in his efforts to stop Tilden in the last three games. The American's service was never so severe, and his judgment of distance was remarkable. The point score:

Tilden	2	4	3	1	4	4	0	6	6	4—34—6
Borotra	4	0	5	4	1	1	4	4	4	0—27—4

The players went to the showers for a 10-minute rest after the third set.

Tilden put on increased pressure after the incident in the seventh game, and he appeared unbeatable during the last three games as he ran out the set that gave him a 2-to-1 advantage.

Tilden went after the fourth set with a rush, running up a lead of four games to none before the Basque broke through, won one game, and the set stood 4—1 in Tilden's favor. With the match apparently tucked away, with the game count 5—1 in his favor Tilden weakened, losing his service twice in succession and allowing Borotra to tie the count and threaten to even the match.

The American ace rallied, however, broke through Borotra's service in the eleventh game and won his own in the twelfth, finishing off the set and match by serving an irretrievable ace for the final point. The point score:

Tilden	4	4	4	6	2	4	1	2	2	3	4	4—40—6
Borotra	2	0	2	4	4	2	4	4	4	5	2	2—35—4

In the first set Cochet led at 3-love, then 3—1 before Lott rallied, took the lead at 4—3, but was forced to subside before the Frenchman's game. Cochet ran out the last three games to win the set 6—4. The point score:

Cochet	4	5	2	5	4	2	2	4	4	4—36—6
Lott	1	3	4	3	6	4	4	2	2	2—31—4

Lott was more severely outplayed in the second set than he was in the first. The Frenchman took a lead of 4—1 and then won the set with the loss of two games. The point score:

Cochet	4	4	5	5	4	1	8	4	4—35—6
Lott	2	2	3	7	1	4	6	0	2—25—2

Cochet overwhelmed Lott in the third set and at the close the Chicago boy played as though he had given up all hope. The point score:

Cochet	5	8	3	4	4	2	4	5	5—35—6
Lott	3	6	5	0	1	4	2	3	2—24—2

Women's Institute Numbers 40,000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON, Ont.—There are 1150 branches of the Women's Institute in Ontario, with a total membership of over 40,000, and so influential has the organization become that it is attracting attention from governments in many foreign countries.

A yearbook just issued by the Women's Institute branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, and now being distributed to western Ontario branches, refers to the spreading influence of the organization and states that a Canadian woman, Mrs. Alfred Watt, was asked to introduce the institute into the British Isles, and Mrs. Henry Aitken of Beeton, Ont., was sent for by Mussolini during the past year to go to Rome to discuss with Il Duce the probability of organizing in that country.

The institutes in Ontario are designed to fill a large place in community life, and their success depends considerably on the activity of the smaller individual branches. Yet there are provincial committees which take a big part in public affairs. These committees work on such matters as home economics, education, agriculture, legislation, immigration, relief, community activities and industries. Junior branches of the institutes have been encouraged, and younger girls are now being interested in home problems and the responsibilities of citizenship.

POLICE TO CLEAN UP BOARDWALK GAMES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—A boardwalk censor with police powers to rid the promenade of games of chance and other objectionable features was named by Mayor Harry Bacharach on July 24, when he vested George Brennan, special police investigator, with this authority. The appointment was in accord with the Mayor's recently announced intention to "clean up" the boardwalk.

Henceforth freak entertainments and ballyhoo will be barred, it was announced, and the drive against other features, which are held to cheapen the boardwalk, will be directed against such games as flim-flam wheels, "bumpers," "flashers," or "any game that can possibly be controlled by human devices," the Mayor announced. The proprietors of several such enterprises already have been given police notice to close within 24 hours.

ENDURANCE PLANES IN FIFTH DAY ALOFT

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—The start of their fifth day in the air July 25 found Dale Jackson and Forest O'Brine "getting used to things again." At the end of their fourth day aloft at 7:11 a. m., the monoplane, Greater St. Louis, in which they are seeking to regain their lost endurance championship, had been up 96 hours.

ROOOSEVELT FIELD, N. Y. (AP)—The endurance plane aloft here trying to break the endurance refueling record of almost 554 hours set by the Hunter brothers in Chicago, celebrated its hundredth hour in the air at 11:34:5 p. m. (E. S. T.), July 24.

CANADA TO HOUSE ITS WAR MEMORIALS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—The Government of Canada is considering the erection of a National Gallery, in which Canada's War Memorials will be housed. The site contemplated is on the banks of the Ottawa River near the Parliament Buildings.

The war memorials collected by a commission, of which Lord Beaverbrook was a member, contain several paintings of considerable artistic merit. Hitherto these memorials have not been placed on exhibition.

Budget Is Passed in British House

LONDON (AP)—The House of Commons concluded debate on the financial bill, the national budget, on July 25, which passed its third reading by 225 votes to 185.

DR. GUERRERO NOMINATED

GENEVA, Switz. (AP)—Dr. Gustavo Guerrero, Minister of Salvador at Paris, has been nominated for the World Court bench by the national groups of Chile and Guatemala. Dr. Guerrero was president of the Assembly last September.

AMENDMENT PROPOSED FOR LEGION BY-LAWS

Effort Made to Hold Over State Officers Until National Convention

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass. (AP) — A minor bomb was exploded in this morning's session of the state department of the American Legion when a representative of a Cambridge post proposed an amendment to the by-laws whereby the present state officers would hold office until after the coming national convention in Boston, in recognition of their work in arranging the national gathering.

Under the rules action must be deferred for 24 hours. While much appreciation is being expressed for the work of State Commander John J. O'Connell of Amherst and his assistants, it appeared likely from sentiment expressed that there would be no departure from the traditional procedure.

Guests of the convention today included Col. Frederick H. Payne of Greenfield, Assistant Secretary of War; Allen T. Treadway, Representative from Stockbridge, and Edith Nourse Rogers, Representative from Lowell. The session opened with 586 of a total of 716 accredited delegates present.

The first day's business July 24 was confined to routine business. More than 1000 delegates and alternates spent most of the day and night in amusements, while the important resolutions committee went into executive session to consider a long list of resolves which will come before the convention for consideration.

While the report of the resolutions committee will not be made known in advance, Chairman Harold P. Redden indicated that the resolve to be presented by Councilman Clement A. Norton of Boston, calling for the repeal of the Baby Volstead Act, probably will not be given the committee's approval.

John Thomas Taylor, national legislative agent of the Legion, in addressing the delegates, urged them to concern themselves, officially only, with matters directly concerning them as veterans of the World War.

Russian Pulp Wood Is Held Up by U. S.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury on July 25 prohibited importation from Russia of pulp wood purchased by the International Paper Company on the ground that convict labor had entered into its production.

Seymour Lowman, Assistant Secretary, said evidence in the hands of the Treasury was that convict labor had been used in loading the pulp wood on ships at Archangel. The reports, he said, described the condition of the convicts and the shooting of three of them because they stole bread from one of the pulp wood ships.

The action was taken under a tariff bill provision which prohibits the entry of goods produced wholly or in part by convict labor. The customs service recently denied entry to two shiploads of Russian lumber, but Lowman admitted it after the Government failed to show it had been produced by convict labor.

Four more ships bearing lumber are on the seas. If evidence that convict labor entered into its handling is secured, they also will be denied the privilege of landing their cargoes.

Mr. Lowman said the International Paper Company had purchased large amounts of Russian pulp wood through the Amtorg Corporation, official Russian trading organization.

The Treasury made public a section of one of the reports which figured in the decision to bar the pulpwood. It said the vessels were loaded by convicts and political prisoners who were marched down from their barracks to the steamer each day.

UNIFORM AVIATION LEGISLATION URGED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The importance of obtaining uniformity in aeronatuical legislation in the various states was urged at the regular semiannual meeting of the board of governors of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America on July 23, and the assembly adopted a resolution requesting the Department of Commerce to call a national conference of official representatives from every state to consider the question.

Federal officials and representatives of the aviation industry would also take part in the conference, according to the resolution. The board approved a plan for calling eight regional conferences throughout the United States in October, November and December, in coöperation with the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, to consider aviation problems in the various sections. Sherman M. Fairchild of the Fairchild Aviation Corporation, was elected to the board of governors to succeed Carl S. Reed, resigned.

Girl Messengers Utilized in Cities

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A new policy of employing uniformed girl messengers to deliver packages and telegrams in large business buildings has been inaugurated by a telegraph company here, according to announcement made on July 23. The company is also beginning to employ girl messengers in Detroit, Cleveland and Chicago for work within office buildings, it was said. Because of a state law here, girls must be more than 21 years of age to engage in this work.

The uniform worn by the telegraph girls is of pale blue, trimmed with red, with a military cape also trimmed with red. Their caps are of the tam o'shanter type, and a Sam Browne belt without shoulder strap is worn.

Building Work on Increase in Large Centers

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — Building activity in practically all the large cities of the United States and Canada is steadily emerging from the depression of the last year, and builders are confident that a pronounced revival of all types of construction can be expected early this fall, the National Association of Building Trades Employers announced at its headquarters here after completion of a survey including more than 20 cities.

"In several of the large American cities," the report says, "builders report that the present volume of construction for this year promises to exceed the 1929 building programs.

New York, it was found, is active in the rehabilitation work, sponsored by the American Construction Council, to remodel and rebuild the tenement districts in large American cities. Builders there state that their program lags behind that of 1929, but they report sufficient work in residential and large industrial types of building to keep resident building tradesmen employed.

Chicago builders, it was reported, believe the second six months of this year will see a revival of construction activities, although to date it is estimated that fully 75,000 of the city's 115,000 building artisans and laborers are employed. The world's fair buildings to be constructed within the next three years, however, will exceed $40,000,000, it is pointed out, while contractors state that the passage of the recent traction ordinance will develop a home-building boom in neighborhoods affected.

New York Helps Woman Prisoners

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Under a new system just installed in Raymond Street Jail, women awaiting trial may do plain sewing during the day and receive payment for it, according to announcement made by the Department of Correction. The department has equipped the prison with electrically driven sewing machines and will try out the plan for six weeks, Joseph F. Eishman, assistant to Richard C. Patterson Jr., commisioner of correction, said on July 23.

Under the new régime the prisoners' commissary will provide the needed machinery and materials and arrange for the sale of the finishd articles.

"We hope that it will make the women who elect to do it more contented with their surroundings," he added.

If the plan results in better discipline and encourages a higher morale among the prisoners, Mr. Fishman said, the department may extend the system to many or all of the 18 penal institutions here in which women are confined. A similar project has been tried out out successfully in Harlem Prison, he added. There are about 70 women, on an average, awaiting trial in Raymond Street jail most of the time.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS DECREASE IN JULY

WASHINGTON (AP)—Customs collections for the first 23 days of July declined about 50 per cent, as compared with the same period of last year. Efforts by importers to get their products into this country before the new tariff duties went into effect June 18, were held responsible for the decrease.

Duties collected in the first 23 days of July, 1929, were $37,521,584. Those this month have totaled only $18,347,268. Customs officials however expressed no concern. They pointed out that just before the tariff act went into effect, approximately $30,407,000 was collected on imports which ordinarily would have been spread over a long period. That brought the total collection for the 1930 fiscal year to $588,000,000 or $1,000,000 less than the previous fiscal year.

VETERAN APPOINTMENTS

WASHINGTON (AP) — Brig.-Gen. Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, announced on July 25 the appointment of Adelbert D. Hiller of Massachusetts and J. O'Connor Roberts of Washington, D. C., as administrative assistants to handle matters pertaining to veterans' legislation.

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CANADA TO FORM DEPARTMENT FOR FLYING AND RADIO

To Be Named Ministry of Transportation and Communications

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA — The development of aviation and radiocasting in Canada has reached such proportions that they are to become the chief branches of a new department of government, the Ministry of Transportation and Communications, which is to be created following the coming general election.

The new ministry will be a senior portfolio in the Cabinet and will be given to one of the strongest members of the Government. It will embrace aviation, marine and railways, absorbing these departments from their present ministries.

The civil aviation branch of the Ministry of National Defense will be taken over, leaving the Royal Canadian Air Force as a separate unit and under the control of the Defense Minister. The civil aviation branch at present has complete control of all air matters in the Dominion and the administration of the air regulations.

There are 77 licensed airports in Canada, the licensed aircraft numbering 445 and the licensed personnel 657. Last year Canadian aircraft carried 124,751 passengers and 4,335,544 pounds of freight, express and mail. Public interest in aviation is keen, there being 5233 members in the various light airplane clubs linked across the country. The Dominion holds the world's record for speedy commercial flying with its air mail service from Montreal to Toronto.

The present Ministry of Marine and Fisheries will disappear as such. A new Ministry of Fisheries is already being organized and the marine branch will go to the new department. The problems of maritime and air navigation have much in common and the various branches of the marine department will undertake duties both for the marine and aviation departments. Radio is at present a branch of the marine department and will be taken over. The navigation, meteorological and other branches will also be transferred.

The department of railways and canals is also due for retirement. The department of canals will be transferred to public works, to which it was attached at confederation. Its big problems at present are the Welland Canal, the ship canal which will connect Lake Erie and Lake Ontario and enable the big Great Lakes freighters to reach the St. Lawrence River and the St. Lawrence deep waterway to the sea.

The department of railways originally had the administration of the Intercolonial, the Canadian Government, the Hudson's Bay and other railways on its hands, but these are now integral parts of the Canadian National system, so that the work of the Minister of Railways is largely confined to the ministerial responsibility for the Canadian National. In other days the department had to deal with a flood of demands for railway charters, subsidies and so forth, but now charters are granted only to the great transcontinental systems, the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific.

Communications are varied and divided among different departments at present. Radio is the most important development and the Government is planning a nationally owned system. There are also a number of government-owned telegraph lines, reaching up into the remote regions such as the Yukon and the north shore of the St. Lawrence. These are at present controlled and operated by the Department of Public Works but will be transferred.

Eastern North Carolina Said to Have Been a Sea

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—Investigation and discoveries by scientists would indicate that centuries ago the eastern part of what is now North Carolina was a vast expanse of ocean. One of the most recent developments seem to prove that the ocean extended at least as far inland toward the west as Wayne County.

This fact was discovered by the bones of a whale. These bones have been added to the collection at the state museum. Museum officials say that in addition to the face value of the bones, they had a special value from a geological standpoint.

German Toymakers Still Lead World

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—German toy exports in 1929, if placed in a set of balances with a 50,000-ton transatlantic steamship in the other pan, would lift the vessel as if it were a feather, it is revealed in statistics sent to the Department of Commerce by the commercial attaché at Berlin.

Despite adverse circumstances, the toy industry of Germany held its own last year, according to the report, and exported about the same quantities of mechanical acrobats, jumping jacks and assorted elephants as in 1928. European countries took 57 per cent of the exports, the attaché said, with the United Kingdom, at 35 per cent, Holland and Belgium, Switzerland and France as chief customers.

Next to England, the United States provided the chief market for the toys. The American continent took approximately one-third of the total exports, and shipments to the other continents of the world were relatively small.

Due to a drop in prices, the total value of the toys was less than in 1928, according to the report.

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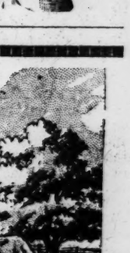

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Deliveries made in Bedford, Lexington, Waltham

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For your summer outing, be sure to have Fanny Farmer Candies
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BOSTON
and 23 other conveniently located shops in New England.

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We are but an hour out and then just a few minutes to the Inn and its twelve acres. There are entrancing views, big trees, boulders and attractive walks through the woods. Besides, more important than all, there is really good food. Write for folder.
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LAKE MOREY FAIRLEE, VERMONT
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NEW DRY BOARD NAMED TO HELP SOLVE PROBLEM

Committee of 15 to Be Tie Between Bureau and Users of Alcohol

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Appointment of the 15 members of the alcohol advisory committee, set up the Bureau of Industrial Alcohol for the purpose of promoting a better understanding and closer contact between prohibition authorities and various professional and trade organizations dealing with alcohol, has been announced by Dr. James M. Doran, Commissioner of Alcohol Supervision, as follows:

Dr. William C. Woodward, Chicago, Ill., director, bureau of legal medicine and legislation, American Medical Association; Harrison E. Howe, Washington, D. C., editor, Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, American Chemical Society; H. S. Chatfield, New York City, president, National Oil, Paint & Varnish Association; S. C. Henry, Chicago, Ill., secretary, National Association of Retail Druggists; C. Mahlon Kline, Philadelphia, Pa., president, Smith, Kline & French; Everett B. Hurlburt, South Glastonbury, Conn., chief chemist, J. B. Williams Company; A. Homer Smith, Philadelphia, Pa., president, Sharp & Dohme Company.

Frank M. Noonan, Boston, Mass., Noonan & Sons; R. R. Brown, New York City, president, U. S. Industrial Alcohol Company; Fred S. Rogers, Middletown, N. Y., McGonigle & Rogers; Charles L. Reese, Wilmington, Del., E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company; Martin H. Ittner, New York City, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, chairman of industrial committee of American Chemical Society; Willoughby M. McCormick, Baltimore, Md., president McCormick & Co.; Frank A. Blair, New York City, Household Remedies Company; Donald D. Conn, San Francisco, managing director, California Vineyardists' Association.

Designed as a contact medium, the committee is to coöperate with the bureau of industrial alcohol in working out problems arising under the permissive sections of the national prohibition act, Dr. Doran declared in his statement accompanying publication of the appointments. Committees representative of trade interests, he added, have proved their value as an aid to governmental agencies, because industry has thereby been relieved of unnecessary regulations and the enforcement corps in many instances has been spared lost motion.

Federal Drys in Chicago Find Better Co-operation

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—An increased measure of coöperation between state and county officials and federal prohibition enforcement officers in the Chicago central district has resulted in greater effectiveness in enforcing the law during the last year, E. C. Yellowley, retiring administrator for this district, said in his report to Dr. James M. Doran, commissioner of industrial alcohol, for the year ending June 30.

The report stated that property valued at $4,690,189 has been seized, including 4,263,043 gallons of mash, 95,106 gallons of alcohol, and 213,845 gallons of beer. Nearly 600 temporary injunctions and 758 permanent ones were issued.

"We believe one of our major accomplishments this year has been," said Mr. Yellowley, "the increased measure of coöperation between the state and county officials and our office. During the last few months, we have furnished some 75 reports of cases to state's attorneys in our district for prosecution, upon their expression of willingness to prosecute them in the state courts. The records of this office indicate that this is the first time in the history of this office that state officials have shown a tendency to coöperate to this extent."

In another instance, Mr. Yellowley refers to the splendid coöperation received from the sheriffs and the local officers throughout the district, "and which coöperation I am sure will continue after the transfer of the prohibition forces to the Department of Justice."

In commenting on his report to a representative of the American Business Men's Prohibition Foundation here, Mr. Yellowley on July 23 said that "a definite trend of public sentiment toward hearty and increasing support of national prohibition enforcement is an outstanding fact in the progressive development of the federal bureau in the Chicago central district during the past five years."

Under the reorganization of the prohibition enforcement staff, Mr. Yellowley became chief supervisor of permits in the Chicago district.

CAPITAL KEEPING CLOSE WATCH ON AMTORG INQUIRY

(Continued from Page 1)

neighboring countries or involve the United States in European explanations and bad feeling.

The Department of State did not promulgate a formal ban on such exports, but its wish is practically law, and the airplane shipments were never made. The State Department announced that it did not oppose shipments of commercial airplanes to Russia. Its disapproval concerns solely instruments of war.

Visitors Here 10 Years

A second matter that has featured testimony before the Fish committee relates to the immigrant status of Amtorg representatives. In this matter the State Department yields to the authority of the Labor Department. Most of the Amtorg workers are in the United States under authority of Subsection 2 of Section 3 of the Immigration Act, giving admittance to an "alien visiting the United States temporarily as a tourist, or temporarily for business or pleasure."

This gives right of admittance to aliens for six months; with authority to the Labor Department to extend the visit by subsequent six-month intervals. The records show that some of the "visiting" Amtorg aliens have been in the country for eight or ten years. Boris E. Skvirsky, director of the Soviet Russian Information Bureau, has been in the United States since 1922 or before the latest Immigration Act.

The Labor Department has apparently been using its discretion to permit Amtorg representatives to remain in the country for the same reason that the State Department has permitted extension of private long-term credits—that it fostered trade of some size with the Communist state, to the advantage of some American industrialists.

A weakness in the Labor Department's position seems to lie in a letter written by Charles E. Hughes in 1924 to Congress in which he explained that the clause in question in the Immigration Act, providing "temporary" admission to aliens, could hardly be interpreted by the Executive to give the right of prolonged residence in the United States. However, the Labor Department feels that the meaning of "temporary" is carried out so long as the admitted aliens do not acquire a legal status.

Administration officials are watching the inquiry in New York with considerable interest, and might be moved to change their attitude if any new evidence was adduced. So far, however, nothing much has been brought out that was not already public property. There is little sympathy extended to Russia in either State or Labor Department, but neither has seen a reason for cutting off trade with a vast empire that would go to Great Britain, Germany or some other country in case of an American embargo.

Amtorg Seeks to Show Whalen Papers Forged

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A mass of evidence to support the contention of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, commercial agency in the United States of the Russian Soviet Union, that the photostatic documents revealed by Grover A. Whalen, one-time New York Police Commissioner, purporting to link it with the propaganda activities of the Communists Internationale were forgeries, was presented to the Fish Congressional Committee on the last day of its hearing here July 24. The committee will resume its investigation in Detroit at a date to be announced by Hamilton Fish Jr. (R.), Representative from New York and chairman.

The hearing also was marked by further questioning of the purely commercial nature of the Amtorg's American dealings in testimony which charged the one-time association of corporation employees with the Russian secret police.

Joseph Michael, attorney for the Amtorg, cited discrepancies in dates, names and general term usage in Soviet Russia and Amtorg affairs to support his argument that the Whalen documents were false, and left with the committee a full written study of the subject.

"These documents," he said in conclusion, "may now be laid at rest along with those other famous forgeries, the Orloff papers and the Zinovieff letters, all of which were designed to cause trouble between the Soviet Government and other nations."

Max Wagner, a printer of 204 East Tenth Street, testified that he had printed three of the letterheads from which the alleged documents were made, using type which he had imported from Germany, and which he said he was able to recognize without question. These had been ordered, he declared, by a man whom he later identified as Yasov and whom he had not seen since his return the following day for the proofs.

This testimony was corroborated by John Spivak, a one-time Russian correspondent and now a New York newspaper man, who said that he had traced the letterheads to Wagner's shop soon after the publication by Mr. Whalen on May 2 of the purported Amtorg documents. He told the committee that he had placed the evidence that he had obtained in the hands of Fiorello H. LaGuardia (R.), Representative from New York, who had turned it over to the Rules Committee of the House.

GANDHI AIDES SEND NOTE TO ALLAHABAD

POONA, India (AP) — Mahatma Gandhi, Indian Nationalist leader, on July 24 again saw Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and M. Jayakar, Liberal leaders, who have been trying to bring a settlement of the civil disobedience campaign.

The Mahatma handed them a written message from Pandits Motilal Nehru and Jawaharlal Nehru, his imprisoned lieutenants, which the two Liberals will take to Allahabad. No hint has been given as to the outcome of the conversations.

'ALICE IN WONDERLAND' MANUSCRIPT SHOWN

The original manuscript of Lewis Carroll's "Alice in Wonderland," written and illustrated for Mrs. Alice Pleasance Hargreaves, the original "Alice," when she was seven, is today being shown in the Treasure Room of the Boston Public Library for the benefit of Tercentenary visitors.

With two copies of the first edition of the book, Eldridge R. Johnson, president and founder of the Victor Talking Machine Company, paid $150,000 for this manuscript.

SOUTH AMERICANS IN PORTUGAL

OPORTO, Portugal (AP) — A large delegation of South Americans visited this city July 24 after inspecting the hydraulic works at Douro built by American capital.

Could House Planes Like Flies in a Barrel

Upper Picture Shows the World's Largest Airship Construction Hangar, the Goodyear Company's Plant at Akron, Ohio. It Is 1175 Feet Long, 325 Feet Wide and 201 Feet High. At Bottom, Two of Goodyear Fleet on a Trial Flight. It Is at This Plant That the Two United States Navy Dirigibles, Largest Yet to Be Constructed, Are Being Built. They Are Due to Be Completed in the Summer of 1931.

Opera Session Held at Georgia School

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS, Ga. — The sixth annual session of summer school grand opera was held at the University of Georgia July 23-25. Meeting simultaneously with the opera group was the annual session of the Southern Music Teachers' Institute.

Operas presented were: July 23, Ambroise Thomas's four-act opera "Mignon"; July 24, two one-act operas —Henry Hadley's "Bianca", and Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana"; and July 25, Rossini's well-known comic opera in three acts, "The Barber of Seville." All were sung in English.

Opera presentation at the University of Georgia is a community project. Members of the choruses for the various operas come from the music department. The orchestra is likewise composed of summer school students. The ballet members are trained in the summer department of the dance. Costumes and stage settings for the operas are designed and executed by the department of home economics and fine and applied arts. Programs and other publicity material are prepared by the students in the summer courses in the Henry W. Grady School of Journalism.

Leading rôles in the operas were sung by nationally-known stars. Henri Scott, who has appeared in the programs of the Metropolitan Opera Company for a number of years, sang leading tenor parts. Elda Vettori of the Metropolitan Opera Company, Jane Carroll, formerly a Follies star and a member of the Metropolitan Company, and and Melvina Passmore of the Chicago and Charlottenberg Opera Companies, sang the major coloratura and soprano parts.

PULITZER TO EXPLORE FOR CARNEGIE MUSEUM

NEW YORK (AP)—Ralph Pulitzer, formerly president of the Press Publishing Company and editor of the New York World, and Mrs. Pulitzer plan to sail from New York for England Aug. 5 on the first leg of an expedition to Africa for the Carnegie Museum of Pittsburgh.

After a little more than a week in England they will sail for Lobito, in Angola, Portuguese West Africa, where they will collect birds, insects, and reptiles. From Angola they will go to Rhodesia, thence to the Cape Congo Railway, which will take them to Cape Town, where they expect to sail for home.

ARAGUAYA IS SOLD, RUN DISCONTINUED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — The steamship Araguaya of the Royal Mail Line has been sold to an unnamed buyer and will be withdrawn immediately from the New York-Bermuda service, according to a cable message received here July 23.

John Alsop, director of the Royal Mail Line in the United States and Canada, said the sale and withdrawal of the steamship meant that the company would abandon its Bermuda service until Sept. 13, when the Arcadian will complete its Canadian cruise schedule and return to the Bermuda run.

Tariff Commission Continues Its Work

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Although the new tariff commission has not yet been named by President Hoover, the present commission is functioning as usual. In fact, according to Edgar B. Brossard, it probably is doing a little more than its usual quota of work, due to the far-reaching desires of Congress, expressed before adjournment.

Hardly had the new tariff law been signed by President Hoover before William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, proposed that the flexible powers given the President should be used to readjust the rates on farm machinery, shoes, cement and furniture. Other senators took the hint and proposed investigations of other commodities.

Asked if the commission was holding off those special studies until President Hoover decides definitely on the makeup of the new commission, Mr. Brossard said, "Certainly not."

"Our investigations of the difference in domestic and foreign costs of production are going forward just as if the Senate had not ordered a new set-up," he said. "The results of our studies will be presented to the President in due time. Whomsoever he appoints on the reorganized commission will find that this organization has not stopped working one minute."

The present terms of the commissioners expire Sept. 18. No hint of Mr. Hoover's selections has yet been given.

Cheap Rents Offset Mill Wages in South

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—The southern textile worker's wages are lower than in the mills of New England, but he is receiving an additional service not to be overlooked in computing his compensation, the institute for research in the social sciences of the University of Virginia has found in a survey of labor in the South, just announced.

That service, said institute investigators, is prinicipally to be found in cheap rentals of houses and cheap fuel provided by the employer—an aid to living not available in New England.

There were other aids provided the southern worker, including education and welfare work, and the same were found in New England. The difference between the two sections was that the northern mill worker received these services as a citizen of his respective community, rather than as a worker in his respective factory. But in every case, either through city taxation or voluntary contributions, the northern mill paid for what its workers received.

NAVY DIRIGIBLES GET UNDER WAY AT AKRON PLANT

First Stage of One of Two Giant Ships of the Air Just Completed

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AKRON, O.—In the world's largest airship construction hangar at Akron's municipal airport, the Goodyear-Zeppelin Corporation completed early in July the first stage of work on the ZRS-4, one of two huge Zeppelins ordered by the United States Navy, to be the largest dirigibles built to date.

Akron, noted as the nation's rubber and tire capital, has seen more than 100 lighter-than-air ships fly away for military or commercial service, and now, with its facilities for building super-Zeppelins larger than any constructed abroad, its future as the national center of the industry is believed assured.

Moreover, with two companies formed to project transoceanic airship lines, using planes at least as large as the ZRS-4 which would be built here, Akron looms as an international aeronautic center.

Started last November, the first bay, or gas cell, of the ZRS-4, or Akron, as it will be christened, has just been built. This one section is larger than a medium-sized dirigible, exceeded in volume only by the Graf Zeppelin, the Los Angeles and the British R-100. Its volume is nearly half that of the Los Angeles and 25 per cent greater than that of the Italian airship Norge which Nobile and Amundsen flew over the north pole. It took nearly a week to inflate the cell with helium gas.

Yet there will be 11 sections in the complete ship, each holding a gas cell. The first four sections amidships will carry cells of 1,000,000 cubic feet capacity each, and the remaining 2,500,000 cubic feet is to be divided among seven smaller tapering cells at the cone-shaped nose and tail of the ship. Thus, with a capacity of 6,500,000 cubic feet, the ZRS-4 will be three times the size of the Los Angeles and twice the size of the world-girdling Graf Zeppelin. The ZRS-4 is scheduled for completion by mid-summer, 1931.

The Daniel Guggenheim fund acknowledged Akron's importance as an aeronautic center by a gift of $250,000 for establishment of an airship institute here, to conduct research under supervision of the California Institute of Technology. Plans for the institute include construction of the first vertical wind tunnel in the United States.

The reason this great industry has centered here is primarily because 20 years ago P. W. Litchfield, youthful factory executive in the Goodyear plant, decided that someone in the rubber industry should begin a study of lighter-than-air ships. So Mr. Litchfield, who little more than 10 years later, was to become president of the Goodyear Company, detailed a group of engineers to make a study of balloons, and as a consequence, when the World War came, the company was in a position to build training balloons and dirigibles, enlisting an army of 2000 men and women for this purpose.

To build the ZRS-4 it constructed its own great hangar or dock, 1175 feet long, 325 feet wide and 201 feet high.

In the last 12 months a fleet of six non-rigid airships, helium-filled, have been engaged in the training of pilots and crews and in an effort to awaken public interest in this division of aeronautics. They have operated in every state except Maine and Wisconsin and have flown thousands of miles without a single mishap either to passengers or crew.

Foremost among the interests of the airship builders now, however, are their plans for establishment of transoceanic service, which are no longer regarded as impracticable, as evidenced by the long list of financial and transportation interests which have assured their coöperation.

The International Zeppelin Transport Company, which is projecting a transatlantic line, is headed by Mr. Litchfield, who is president, and Col. E. A. Deeds, prominent in aviation and banking circles, who is chairman of the board of directors. Commander J. C. Hunsaker, of Goodyear-Zeppelin, is vice-president and general manager. The German Zeppelin Company, headed by Dr. Hugo Eckener, and other large German interests are sponsoring the project.

The Pacific Zeppelin Corporation, which plans a line to Hawaii, Guam, the Philippines and Tokyo, is to be an all-American line. Mr. Litchfield is chairman and Dr. Karl Arnstein, Goodyear engineer, president.

Passage of the McNary-Parker bill now pending before Congress is expected to remove the last obstacle to consummation of the plans of the two companies. This bill would set up a code for international airships comparable to the Merchant Marine Code, giving dirigibles legal status and permitting the carrying of air mail between continents.

HISTORY CONGRESS CONVENES

BOGOTA, Colombia (By U. P.)—The Colombian Congress of History convened here July 23 with delegates from all parts of the country attending. The Congress will touch on the history of the country from the pre-Colombian era down to the present time.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Tulula W. Tolman, Calhan, Colo.
Charles S. Tolman, Calhan, Colo.
Mrs. George Foote Dunham, Orlando, Fla.
Mrs. Delia Ida Mabon, Orlando, Fla.
Mrs. Hazel Vanderbeek, Beloit, Wis.
Miss Marguerite Vanderbeek, Beloit, Wis.
Gerrit Vanderbeek, Beloit, Wis.
Charles W. Sifton, Chicago, Ill.
Lois May Sifton, Chicago, Ill.
William M. Dickerman, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Florence I. Dickerman, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Mrs. G. Laura Mercer.
Wilson S. Mercer.
Mrs. Alice F. Haerlin, West Palm Beach, Fla.
Miss Elizabeth Salzer, New Orleans, La.
Mrs. Earl E. Hanway, Casper, Wyo.
Mrs. Annie Phillip, Tampa, Fla.
Mrs. Gunda Sutton, Garrison, N. D.
Harold Grout, Denver, Colo.
Jean Taylor Fagin, Fullerton, Calif.
Helena Kenney Smith, Fullerton, Calif.
Philip Hayden Smith, Fullerton, Calif.
Mrs. Charles Chase, Omaha, Neb.
Miss Ila Mae Chase, Omaha, Neb.
Mrs. Estelle M. Keys, Painesville, O.
Mrs. Nell S. Keith, Oak Bluffs, Martha's Vineyard.
Ralph Sparks, Pecos, Tex.
Harold E. Messinger, New York City.
Walter M. Gilcrist, Red Wing, Minn.

Whitelands College of Chelsea to Close and Reopen at Putney

Established Some Ninety Years Ago as a Women's Institution—College Now Reaching Out for Surroundings Better Fitted for the Modern Student

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The sands of Whitelands College are running out. In a very few weeks the last grains will have slipped through the hourglass and left the great rooms silent and deserted, and the history of the college, as it is now, will have been completed.

Many know, of course, that the new Whitelands, in its 12 acres of wooded ground at Putney, and built to the design of Sir Giles Scott, will be a tremendous improvement and that the women students graduating to the work of elementary school teachers will carry many improved ideas derived from the beautiful surroundings of their new college.

The history of the college is really the history of women's education, since it came into being at that period, nearly 90 years ago, when the conditions caused by the industrial revolution were forcing people to realize that something must be done for the ignorant and often wholly depraved child of the factories; a wage earner at six or seven years old, and totally beyond parental control at ten or eleven.

Prussia, Switzerland and Holland had already taken steps along educational lines; but in England, the education which during the Middle Ages had been largely in the hands of the church, had not been transferred, at the time of the Reformation, to the state; and, although attempts had been made by the Anglican Church, and other religious bodies, nothing worth while had been accomplished.

In 1833 the first parliamentary grant for elementary education had been made, but educational reformers had still no easy cause, being faced not only by opposition, but by the added drawback that no satisfactory system existed for the training of teachers.

Such causes brought Whitelands into being, and made it possible for the National Society to take over the old white Georgian house and turn it into what claims now to be the oldest women's college in London.

In former days the house stood back, blinking through many windows across its prim gravel path and lilac bushes to where the slow traffic of King's Road passed to the city. For the previous 50 years or so the place had been the guarded precincts of a seminary for young ladies where, so history relates, the famous lecture had been given in 1772 by the Rev. John Jenkins, M. A., on "Female Education and Christian Fortitude under Affliction." It was of no very great difficulty therefore to carry matters a step further and found within the quiet walls the female institution of training which has lived through many changes up to the present time.

In those early days, with all educational things in a purely experimental stage, the young ladies who presented themselves for training were not, it is to be feared, of high order of intelligence. Most of them were clever in the repetition of texts, hymns, and secular poetry (the meaning of which they little understood), but few of them had any notion concerning the necessities of community life; and all had a dread, which amounted almost to terror, of the yearly examinations.

But all these things belong to the long past. Whitelands is leaving them to Chelsea and is reaching for wider surroundings to better fit the wider thinking of the modern student.

In the new Whitelands will be discovered a freedom, more fitted to a better, happier, more useful method of living.

Papers Presented by Peruvian Envoy

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—When Dr. Manuel de Freyre y Santander, newly appointed Ambassador from Peru, presented his letters of credence and letter of recall of his predecessor, Dr. Hornan Velarde, to President Hoover on July 24, the deanship of the diplomatic corps at Washington officially fell to Manuel C. Tellez, Ambassador from Mexico.

Señor Tellez has been unofficial dean since Dr. Velarde left the city some months ago. The former Peruvian Ambassador assumed the deanship with the resignation of Sir Esmé Howard, former Ambassador from Great Britain, last winter.

Presenting his letters of credence to the President, Dr. Freyre expressed the hope that the sincere friendship which has existed unbroken between the United States and Peru for over a century will make his task a pleasant one.

Accrediting Dr. Velarde, President Hoover replied in part:

"You will find among the members of this Government a sincere desire to render ever closer relations of friendship and understanding that for more than a century have characterized intercourse between the Republic of Peru and the United States. The officials of this Government will at all times be ready and eager to lend you every assistance that may contribute to the successful accomplishment of your mission."

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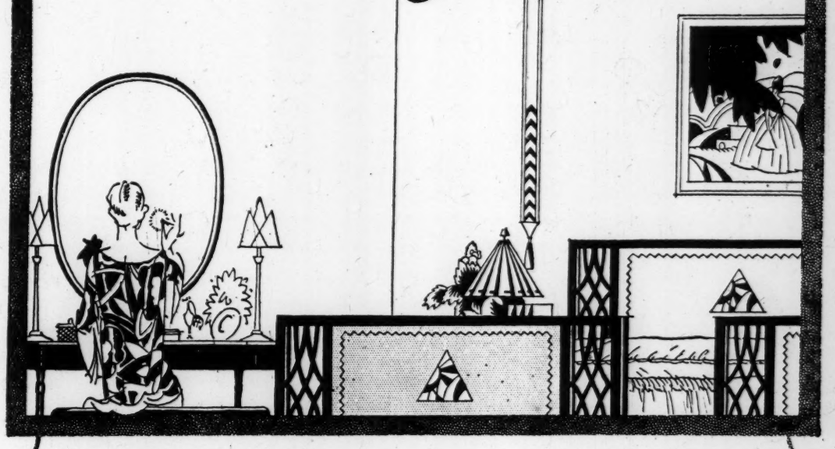

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PINCHOT OPENS HIS CAMPAIGN AGAINST BROWN

Attacks 'Certain Utilities' and Opponents' Move—'Victory' Dinner Held

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILKES-BARRE, Pa. — Gifford Pinchot, whose Republican nomination for Governor in the May primaries is being contested by his defeated opponent, Francis Shunk Brown of Philadelphia, launched his campaign with an attack on "certain public utilities" and the Brown organization at a "victory" dinner in connection with the Luzerne County Republican convention here on July 24.

It was in Luzerne County that Mr. Pinchot got a 26,000 plurality over Mr. Brown in a total of 60,000 votes. The charge was made by the Brown faction following the primaries that perforation of the Luzerne County ballots to detect counterfeits was a "mutilation" such as to make the ballots illegal.

This perforation was done on the recommendation of the Pinchot following with the consent of the Brown organization and the approval of the country commissioners. The dispute over the legality of the vote has held up the official nomination of the Republican Party since the May primary and is still pending before the State Supreme Court.

"The real reason behind the effort to steal the election of Governor is the determination of certain public utilities in Pennsylvania to put their own man in office," Mr. Pinchot declared.

"Certain elements in the Philadelphia organization have become famous throughout America and the world for election frauds. After having lost in the primary, their leaders are now attempting to steal the nomination for the governorship.

"The attempt is thoroughly in accord with the previous history of these leaders and with their notorious lack of sportsmanship. Having been honestly beaten, they refuse to abide by the rules of the game and are now attempting to get by the cheapest of chicanery what they lost to an opponent who used only fair and open means."

A resolution pledging support to the Pinchot candidacy in the fall, whatever the decision handed down by the court, was adopted by the convention.

Ontario Hydro Head Issues Year's Report

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—The revenue derived from the operation of Ontario Hydroelectric Power Commission's properties, including hydroelectric railways and the various municipalities' investments in distributing systems was $39,969,624 in 1929. At the end of that fiscal year there were 37,000 rural customers receiving power over 4845 miles of line, 1044 miles of which was constructed during that year.

In the twenty-second annual report of the commission Charles A. Magrath, the chairman, in touching on the present policy of the commission, said an part: "In the development of Ontario with its vast natural resources there seems to be but one sound policy. That is to have available ample power supplies. If there is one obligation particularly resting upon a publicly owned organization in hydroelectric development, it is to keep well ahead of the demand.

"The commission has purchased power properties during the last 12 months on the Madawaska River. Under full development this river has a potentiality of 150,000 horsepower. Similarly, a power property in the Sudbury district was purchased. Practically the only other sources of hydroelectric supply within the settled portions of Ontario are in the waters of the Ottawa, St. Lawrence, and Niagara Rivers, all of which are either interprovincial, or international, and in their development call for cooperation by interests outside of Ontario.

"There is a corresponding situation on the United States side of the St. Lawrence River, where the Federal Government of the United States and the authorities of the State of New York do not seem yet to have reached agreement with regard to their respective claims."

Drainage Fund to Aid Florida Lake District

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OKEECHOBEE CITY, Fla. — The people of this section of Florida see a new era of development and prosperity as the result of the recent signing by President Hoover of a $9,000,000 drainage and reclamation bill, which will convert a vast field of potential wealth into an actual, valuable asset, and at the same time abolish one of the greatest flood dangers of the South.

The day after the signing of the bill, the city of Fort Myers, one of the larger communities near the district, staged a gigantic celebration, the people turning out en masse to herald the announcement of a program which will have great effect on the business life of that city.

Under the act as passed by Congress, the Government will pay all of the $9,000,000 bill except $2,000,000, which must be raised by the Okeechobee flood control district, the State Legislature having authorized the issuance of bonds up to $5,000,000 for this purpose.

George J. Hills, Miami, one of the consulting engineers of the project, and member of the state flood control board, states that the project will call for the construction of 86.3 miles of levees, designed to prevent recurrence of such disasters as took place around Lake Okeechobee in 1926 and 1928. On the northern side of the lake, levees totaling 23.8 miles would be erected. This system of dykes would begin, Mr. Hills explained, on the east side of the Kissimmee River and extend approximately five miles to the lake shore, thence along the north shore of the lake between the mouth of this river and the mouth of Taylor's Creek.

The levees would reach along both sides of Taylor Creek, a distance of about five miles to the north to where the normally high land begins, and from the east side of the creek along the lake shore in a southwesterly direction about three and a half miles. From that point the dyke would be connected with the high land again, a distance of about one mile more.

The north shore improvements also include a six-foot navigable channel in Taylor's Creek to Okeechobee City. This channel would be 60 feet wide. Along the north shore, Mr. Hills said, the approximately 62.5 miles of levee system would extend from Fisheating Creek to a point north of Canal Point, and would include the Belt Line Canal and necessary improvement of the Caloosahatchee River and the St. Lucie Canal to provide a cross state waterways of navigable proportions.

The announcement by Congress marks the beginning of actual work on a project which was first started in this State more than 20 years ago, when a Governor first attempted to raise money with which to drain the Everglades. Since then, each administration has taken steps to bring about improvement, and considerable money has been spent by the State in building protective structures.

The present administration, headed by Gov. Doyle E. Carlton, adopted a new system and appointed citizens of the flood control districts to membership on the state board. This board was influential in bringing President Hoover to the scene of the flood area, which finally resulted in the $9,000,000 appropriation.

BOOTLEGGERS BUILD NICE VIRGINIA ROADS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Va.—In Virginia, with strict state enforcement, "bootleggers are arrested Monday, tried Tuesday and in a chain gang Wednesday," said R. Q. Merrick, prohibition administrator for the district, including Maryland.

"Prohibition violators are giving that State some wonderful roads," he added. State aid in prohibition enforcement is essential unless Congress will appropriate enough for an adequate federal force in states without enforcement acts, in his opinion.

STEEL WITNESS SAYS HE TRADED 1400-VOTE PROXY

Youngstown Owner Says He Got $2500 Bonus on 1000-Share Sale

YOUNGSTOWN, O. (AP)—For consideration received, N. A. Kaercher of Youngstown delivered his proxy for 1400 shares of stock voted to ratify merger of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company with the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, he testified July 25 in Common Pleas Court where the merger is being contested by the Cyrus S. Eaton interests.

The consideration, Mr. Kaercher testified, was received through the sale of 1000 other shares at $152.50 a share. He said W. J. Morris, vice-president of Sheet and Tube, bought the stock.

"Mr. Morris told me that the price for the stock was $150 a share and the $2.50 a share was for the proxies of the other 1400 shares," he said.

On cross-examination by defense attorneys, Mr. Kaercher was reminded that in a previous deposition he did not say he received anything for the proxies. The witness replied he had not been asked about it.

The Eaton attorneys after completing their attack on 128,000 shares of stock voted for the merger by proxies from fiduciaries, concentrated their challenges on proxies given by corporations. They are attempting to show that the merger was illegally ratified in addition to their charge that vital facts about the two steel companies were fradulently concealed from the Youngstown company stockholders prior to the ratification.

One of the first corporation proxies to be challenged July 25 was one for 20,000 shares from the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada.

Trade Committee Convenes in Toronto

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—The four British Government trade commissioners stationed in Canada, one each in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver, recently held a four days' conference here. Presiding over the sessions was F. W. Field, His Majesty's senior trade commissioner in Canada and Newfoundland.

Interviewed by a representative, Mr. Field, who has just completed an exhaustive survey of Canadian conditions, which will be published in London shortly, said: "This is a meeting which the British trade commissioners in this country hold about every three years. The proceedings are private.

"We are all enthusiasts and practical workers in the cause of Empire trade and believe that the next decade will witness a notable expansion of business between the several units of the British Empire. A number of United Kingdom manufacturers have an intimate knowledge of the Canadian market and are doing well here.

"We want a larger number to know the market at first hand, to grow with it and share its development and prosperity.

"The Dominion is one of the most difficult markets of the Empire because of its highly industrialized condition and of its proximity to the United States."

Canadian Indian Is Wheat Exhibitor

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont. — Muskenew (Strong Eagle) is a Cree Indian farmer of the Pasque Band, located near Fort Qu'Apelle, Sask. He has made entry in the competitive classes for grain at the World's Grain Exhibition to be held in Regina in 1932. He is confident of winning a place and perhaps of being crowned the world's wheat king." This portion of the Cree tribe selected good land for their reserves. Many of the present generation have always ben interested in farming and cattle raising.

They were friendly to the Government during the Northwest rebellion, and are prosperous, increasing in number and wealth. In the three prairie provinces there are now 2180 Indian farmers cultivating over 100,000 acres. In 1928 their crops totaled 1,250,000 bushels, of which 584,000 bushles were wheat. Strong Eagle is a very successful farmer and is expected to make his presence felt in the competitive classes.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE RADIOCAST PLANNED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Readings from the Bible, the works of Mary Baker Eddy and authorized Christian Science literature will be radiocast by Station WHAS, Louisville, under auspices of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Louisville, Ky., on Tuesday, July 29, at 2 p. m., central standard time. Music will be included in the program.

FEWER MOTORCAR SALES IN NORTH CAROLINA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Sales of new automobiles continue to stay considerably below those of a year ago, so that for the first six months of this year, from Jan. 1 to July 1, 17,827 fewer cars and trucks had been sold in North Carolina than during the same six months' period of 1929, according to figures announced by Sprague Silver, chief of the automobile license bureau.

During the first six months of 1929 a total of 39,452 cars and trucks were sold, while in the six months' period ending June 30, only 21,625 new cars and trucks had been sold, making a difference of 17,827.

Nassau Speakeasy Figure Challenged

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINEOLA, L. I.—Mrs. Christian R. Holmes of Sands Point, chairman of the meetings committee of the Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform, will have an opportunity to explain to a grand jury on July 29 where she obtained information that "there are five times as many speakeasies as there were saloons" in Nassau County.

Elvin N. Edwards, district attorney, who asserted that his agents have closed 500 speakeasies in the county, has taken exception to Mrs. Holmes' charges, which were made in a speech before a meeting of the antiprohibition organization. After issuing a subpœna for Mrs. Holmes, which was served by a county detective, Mr. Edwards sent a telegram requesting her appearance before the grand jury and then wrote a letter to her outlining some of the activities his agents have carried on to enforce the dry law.

Besides undercover men and women who have been working on the problem, the letter said, 800 policemen are constantly reporting facts to the district attorney's office that might be of value in enforcement.

"In your anxiety to help the cause for which your organization was established," it continued, "I am sure you do not want to misstate the facts, and although there may be some speakeasies that operate very carefully and quietly no complaints come to me about them. Yet, I know they are not as numerous as were the saloons."

New York Reverts to Old Parking Law

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The practice of impounding parked automobiles left too long by their owners in the theater zone, in force here since January, was abandoned by Edward P. Mulrooney, Police Commissioner, on July 24, when he ordered a return to the former methods of summons-serving.

Under the new order, parking is prohibited in the theater zone between 10:30 and 11 o'clock p. m. when the home-going theater crowds are thickest, and violators will receive summonses as of old, specifying the number of hours a car has been parked. The flat $10 "pound charge" has been revoked for a penalty to be determined by the magistrate.

According to William Schroeder Jr., sanitary commissioner, whose department supplied the equipment for the removals, while the impounding charge was $10, the cost to the city on each impounded automobile was $16. The practice had been an annoyance to individuals and a waste of the city's money and equipment, he said.

Merchants added their protests to those of citizens who found themselves without an automobile upon emerging from a theater at night and under the necessity of going over to the Forty-Seventh Street police station to pay the $10 impounding fee.

New York to Abate Loudspeaker Noise

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Noise Abatement Commission has enlisted the cooperation of a group of 110 voluntary workers who for a week will patrol the sidewalks through the city and enforce the new ordinance prohibiting loudspeakers in the streets and in the doorways or windows.

Violations of the ordinance are to be reported to the police for action, Edward F. Brown, director of the commission, said, and the workers will be especially vigilant in semiresidential sections, where hundreds of local stores have disregarded the new law, although it is particularly necessary in such districts. Mr. Brown said the commission believed that many persons who are annoyed by loudspeakers in their neighborhood are reluctant to protest to the violators or to complain to the police.

The volunteers are persons of discretion, Mr. Brown said. As they have no legal authority, they will not enter stores, but will report either to the local police precinct or to the commission. The commission will welcome the cooperation of any citizens in reporting violations of the ordinance to the police, he added.

AIRCRAFT DESIGNER PASSES ON

NEW YORK (AP)—Chance Vought, aircraft manufacturer and designer, who passed on July 25 in Southampton, Long Island, was a contemporary of Glenn Curtiss, of the Wright brothers, Lieut. Thomas Selfridge and other pioneers. Designer of many fighting planes and developer of the first standardized planes capable of withstanding the stresses of "shooting" from catapults on floating aircraft carriers, he was president of the Lewis and Vought Corporation, which he organized and which became this year a division of the United Aircraft and Transportation Company.

BRITISH PRISON REFORMS GAINED BY SUFFRAGISTS

Conditions in Institutions for Women Are Reported Greatly Improved

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The First Offenders Act, the Probation Act, and the suffragettes are responsible, between them, for the improved conditions in women's prisons, according to Mrs. Jean Dewar Robertson, first woman chairman of the visiting magistrates of Holloway Gaol, in talking to the members of the Women's Freedom League here.

Mrs. Robertson is an experienced hand in prison work. When she goes the round of the cells, she permits of no half measures, insisting upon seeing every prisoner—or "member," as she prefers to call the women—and patiently getting into personal touch with everyone who needs her help and council.

She is a firm believer in keeping women out of prison by every means possible, since, once having served a sentence, however short, it is often only too easy to come back time and again for trifling offenses.

In the working of the First Offenders and the Probation Acts, she finds her greatest help. Under these, consideration is given not only to the circumstances of the particular offense, for which each prisoner has come into the hands of the authorities, but also to those other circumstances which have previously gone to the formation of a character which has made the keeping of a clean record difficult.

"To go on probation and to go straight during that period," she explained, "means the wiping out of the whole episode. There are probation rules, however, which, if broken, mean that the punishment originally avoided by having been placed on trust, will be incurred."

But everything, she said, had improved in the matter of prisons since the days when the suffragettes first enlightened the public as to some of the conditions to which women prisoners were subjected.

"We are trying the experiment of training as a means to a positive good instead of the old system of punishment, which in most cases was entirely negative," Mrs. Robertson said. "The women in Holloway work an 8-hour day, and they receive a valuable education by voluntary teachers who visit the prison."

Not only are the women being taught things of practical usefulness, such as cooking, sewing, and the like, but they are allowed to attend readings in Shakespeare in which they themselves take a part—"and get right out of themselves in portraying the people of the plays."

Drink, Mrs. Robertson said, was responsible for some 80 per cent of the convictions which brought women to Holloway. She stressed the need for a recognition of the fact that prison was no cure for the habitual drunkard. He should in every case be cared for by other than penal institutions.

1818 Virginia Map Donated to College

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILLIAMSBURG, Va.—John Stuart Bryan, a Richmond publisher, has donated to William and Mary College a map of Virginia made by James Madison, president of the institution during the Revolutionary War. The map measures five by six feet, and shows in an inset the State of Ohio with its counties and the "Indian Country" in 1818, the date of the map, which is a revised edition of the original made in 1807.

The map shows stage and public roads, mills, salt works, iron furnaces, gypsum banks, houses of entertainment, and dwelling houses. A drawing represents the City of Richmond as the "Metropolis of Virginia."

The president, afterward Bishop Madison was a second cousin to James Madison, President of the United States. His tomb is in the crypt of William and Mary College. The map is highly valued by Dr. E. G. Swem, librarian of the college. It is mounted for folding in a heavy board cover.

BRITISH PILOT LEADS INTERNATIONAL FLIERS

MUNICH, Ger. (AP)—Broad, the British pilot led the around-Europe fliers into Munich on July 25, arriving at 9:54 a. m. He was followed five minutes later by Butler of Cape Town.

The international circuit flight, to cover 4650 miles, started from Berlin on July 20 with 60 entries. The route will cover France, England, Spain, Switzerland, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland and back to Germany.

2,000,000 EXPECTED ANNUALLY AT PARK

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—The Great Smoky Mountains National Park, when completed and formally opened, will draw 2,000,000 visitors annually, Verne Rhoades, executive secretary of the North Carolina Park Commission, stated at a civic club dinner.

J. G. K. McClure, of Asheville, and others, have been named on a special committee to promote the development of state parks and forests. The appointment was made at a meeting of the State Board of Conservation and Development. Col. J. W. Harrelson, director of the Department of Conservation and Development, recommended the committee consider means for obtaining Linville Falls and Gorge for a state park.

North Carolina Plans School Consolidations

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—With attention throughout the State focused on economy, and with the people especially clamoring for greater economy in the administration of the public schools, the plan for the consolidation of both city and rural schools in many counties under one superintendent is being widely discussed.

This plan is already in operation in five counties in the State, where it is working to advantage. These counties are Vance, Lee, Richmond, Wilson and New Hanover. But the plan has never attracted much attention in the larger counties, probably because it is not over popular with the North Carolina Educational Association, which has its headquarters at Raleigh.

When it was learned this week, however, that J. Kenyon Wilson, of Pasquotank County, veteran member of the General Assembly and candidate for Speaker of the House, had been defeated in the second primary by an opponent who had as his principal platform plan the consolidation of the Elizabeth City and Pasquotank County schools, political observers and state officials alike started giving the plan serious thought.

There has never been anything to prevent such consolidation except politics, it is generally agreed. The Hancock school law, passed by the 1919 General Assembly and fought by the superintendents and teachers for a year before they waked up to the fact that it was helping instead of hurting them, definitely encourages the consolidation of city and county schools under one superintendent.

This consolidation of supervision can be accomplished either by both school boards employing a superintendent jointly, or through a consolidation of all school activities under one board. The single board system is held to be the most efficient and economical.

Not only would the consolidation of supervision reduce the expense of administration, but it would eliminate much duplication in office forces and other expenses.

STIMSON SEEKS END OF APPLE EMBARGO

WASHINGTON (AP)—Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, has assured Claude R. Swanson, Senator from Virginia, that he is doing everything possible to obtain revocation by Great Britain of its embargo against importation of some grades of American apples.

Mr. Swanson wrote the Secretary of State recently that in his opinion the embargo was in "clear violation" of the treaty of commerce between the United States and Great Britain.

HUSTON TO QUIT; FESS, OHIO, MAY BE G. O. P. CHIEF

National Committee Head Sees Hoover, and Agrees to Resign Aug. 7

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON—Claudius H. Huston, chairman of the Republican National Committee, announced after a conference with President Hoover late on July 24 that he would submit his resignation to the executive committee on Aug. 7.

Simeon D. Fess (R.), Senator from Ohio, is the favorite nominee to succeed Mr. Huston. The executive committee has power to fill the vacancy. An indication that Mr. Fess has yielded to the Administration's urge that he accept the position is the fact that he has canceled steamship reservations for Europe.

It is proposed that Mr. Fess accept the place for a temporary period, at least until the conclusion of the senatorial and congressional campaigns next November.

Mr. Huston's statement to the press read as follows:

"I have just had a satisfactory conference with the President and we are in entire accord on our program. The President has approved my decision to call a meeting of the executive committee on Aug. 7 at which time I intend to submit my resignation as chairman of the Republican National Committee."

Mr. Huston has been under fire by a group of members of his own party ever since the Senate lobby committee disclosed last winter that he put funds solicited for the Tennessee River Improvement Association, of which he was president, into his private brokerage account, before turning them over to the association. Then the Senate committee discovered that the account was used to buy stocks on margin, but Mr. Huston contends there was nothing wrong with his action, since the full amount of the money which he obtained for the association was turned over to it.

There has been an undercurrent of agitation against Mr. Huston ever since he succeeded Dr. Hubert C. Work to the chairmanship. Until the statement just released, however, he has kept even party leaders in doubt as to his intentions. Three months ago, it was said that Mr. Huston intended to resign when Congress adjourned.

Two weeks ago, when officers of the national committee met here to discuss plans for this year's campaign, Mr. Huston said he had not been asked to resign, but would have a statement after the special session of Congress adjourned. For three days since Congress left the city, there has been speculation as to the time and nature of the statement.

Meanwhile, Mr. Huston has kept himself away from the capital. Joseph R. Nutt and Mr. Burke, after conferring with President Hoover a few days ago, made a trip to New York, presumably to see Mr. Huston and give him a message to the effect that if he did not retire, the President would feel called upon to write a public letter indicating his belief that the chairman should yield to the demand within the party.

Florida Egg Groups Combine Facilities

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ORLANDO, Fla.—This city has been made the largest egg-marketing center in the South, with a marketing volume of 3,000,000 dozen eggs annually, under present production figures, as the result of a decision by directors of the North Florida Poultry Producers Association to consolidate marketing facilities with the Central Florida Poultry Producers Association, with Orlando as headquarters of the joint group.

Additional building space, equipment and banking facilities for handling business in excess of $1,000,000 annually have been obtained, according to Roscoe Ryan, Jacksonville, marketing head of the two associations. The Jacksonville plant has been closed and all equipment shipped to this point to be consolidated with that already belonging to the Central Florida association.

Under the consolidation arrangement all eggs produced in Florida for export north of Haines City will be sent to Orlando by truck, where they will be classified and redistributed. This area produces fully half the commercial output of eggs in Florida. From Orlando the shipments will be sent to Miami, Tampa and other large southern consuming points by truck.

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DIVERSE CROPS SHOWN TO HELP IN WHEAT BELT

Fewer Acres to Grain and More to Flax Found to Benefit Northwest

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

MIINNEAPOLIS—The Northwest's ability to turn to a diversified farm program without economic loss has enabled it to accept the plea of the Federal Farm Board for reduction of wheat acreage, in the opinion of Paul H. Kirk, federal crop statistician. Increase in acreage devoted to flax, oats and corn reveals the success of the board's campaign to avert overproduction of wheat, Mr. Kirk said.

The difficulty which Alexander Legge, chairman of the board, is experiencing in Kansas is because farmers there are highly organized for the production of winter wheat, Mr. Kirk said, and they have not felt the need of turning to mixed farming.

Minnesota has planted 758,000 acres to flax, a 45 per cent gain over 1929. The expected yield is 7,201,000 bushels with an 83 per cent normal crop.

South Dakota's acreage of corn, flax and barley are the largest ever recorded. On July 1 the corn acreage was 5,113,000; flax 828,000 and barley 2,056,000. The flax acreage is the largest ever sown in South Dakota and represents an increase of 30 per cent over that harvested last year. The spring wheat acreage has been cut to 2,948,000 as compared with 3,020,000 last year.

Montana's wheat acreage totals 4,084,000, compared with 4,166,000 acres harvested in 1929 and 4,275,000 in 1928. Montana farmers have increased their oats acreage 3 per cent; barley acreage 10 per cent and rye acreage 10 per cent to take the place of wheat acreage. The spring wheat crop is expected to make only 8.5 bushels an acre, the lowest yield in the last 11 years.

Legge Favors Packers in Retail Meat Plea

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, commenting July 24 on the proposal of the Livestock Advisory Committee that the Farm Board should work for a modification of the packers' consent decree to allow packers to sell meat at retail, Mr. Legge said that the board had not announced a policy on this issue, but that in his opinion modification would be helpful. Economy might be achieved by the carrying of their products by packers directly to the public, thereby eliminating some of the expensive retail machinery and rehandling of goods, he added.

The whole process of retail selling of farm products is too expensive, Mr. Legge continued. Modification of present rulings to allow packers to retail their meats offer possibilities for study of marketing methods, in his opinion, since the entire process would be carried out under one management and the numerous middle men and agencies for rehandling would be cut cut.

Mr. Legge declared that important findings for the lessening of profiteering might be made if the advance of meat products through various stages from farm to home was subjected to analysis as carried out by the packers alone. Many leaks which draw off percentages of the consumer's dollar might thereby be detected, he said, and possibly remedied.

FRANCE AWAITS MOVE FROM ITALY BEFORE NEW NEGOTIATIONS

(Continued from Page 1)

his utterances have made it difficult for French ministers to pay him a visit.

On the part of M. Briand there is every desire to effect a rapprochement and no pains have been spared within the limits of diplomatic prudence. But nobody wishes to be rebuffed or to have the appearance of yielding to menaces. On this point, after recent outbursts, pacifists and nationalists are unanimous, and neither a government of the Right nor of the Left would consider it dignified or helpful to concede anything to Italian objurgations.

Italian Change Needed

The truth is that the French feel that they can only quietly wait for a change of temper in Italy. Let us take two typical expressions of opinion—one from the Right and one from the Left. The nationalist Aux Ecoutes says it has always favored a Franco-Italian entente, but it warns Mussolini that he must not try to frighten France. Nor must he talk of a mutilated victory since Italy obtained Trieste and the Trentino and later Fiume. The Radical Volonté asserts that the more accommodating France might be the more would Italy multiply its demands. M. Victor Basch in that organ asserts that France will not bow before insolence. He suggests that the League of Nations should be notified of the danger to peace and if necessary economic sanctions be taken.

If we look further we find La Dépêche de Toulouse, which is Radical, deploring the possibility of a future war in which Italy would be supported by Germany, and France and Jugoslavia would stand together. We find La Liberté, which is nationalist, declaring that Europe cannot afford a new war which would bring about its Bolshevization.

We find the Radical Albert Milhaud writing in the Ere Nouvelle that it is difficult for France to accuse itself of imaginary misdeeds. It is not from France that have come these excitations—it is Italy which indulges in taunts against the French Republic. Yet France would applaud any arrangement which would not involve dangerous concessions. The nationalist Pertinax in the Echo de Paris says that Mussolini himself would despise the French if they negotiated under pressure, and it is useless to talk with anyone who affirms that he will seize by force what he cannot obtain by diplomacy.

French Susceptibilities

All this means that Mussolini must show a scrupulous respect for France if he wishes to come to an accord. There can be no bargaining under duress. A preliminary to all conversations is the abandonment of a tone of hostility. I cannot insist too strongly that France is of one opinion on this necessity. From the French viewpoint the French governments have been good-tempered and conciliatory, while the Italian government proclaims an imperialist policy. A writer for whom I have the greatest respect, M. Auguste Gauvain, in the Journal des Débats points out that Italian newspapers do not concern themselves with the susceptibilities of the French—that the Italian authorities enroll young men in the armed formations of Balilla and Avantguardia—that naval constructions are planned at great expense despite economic depression in Italy—that material measures directed against France are being taken. No European country would have tolerated these provocations before the war; and today France desires peace with everybody, asking nothing from Italy, not embarrassing Italy, giving proof of its good will toward any scheme of collaboration.

This is a frank statement of French desires and they surely point to the possibility of an accord if only the Italian Government will cease to rail and to threaten. It is unquestionably to the interest of Italy to make it easy for France to take such steps as will lead to reconciliation. Lucien Romier in the Petit Parisien believes that the profound cause of Italian bad humor is to be discovered in the economic instability which affects all European countries, but particularly Italy. There has been a progressive closing of overseas markets owing to technical developments abroad. Exportations have suffered. Italy was not highly industrialized, but it is peopled by a prolific race, and it has been accustomed to export man power from the days of antiquity to the present day. Now these outlets are largely closed by industrial protectionism. Mussolini showed remarkable initiative, but he went too far in his design of making the so-called surplus population of Italy a source of riches for Italy itself. Emigration was subjected to prohibitive laws. A highly peopled Italy would, it was calculated, make an immensely powerful Italy.

Solidarity Vital

But the system is difficult to maintain. No nation in Europe can live alone and solve in isolation the problem of economic equilibrium. Italy, in particular, lacking coal and capital, is ill-fitted for such an experiment. There are only two ways out—one is to engage in desperate adventures; the other is to increase the sense of solidarity of the continent of Europe. Adventures will infallibly be disastrous. Solidarity will swallow up all the minor problems which we have briefly indicated in these articles.

Now it so happens that Aristide Briand has, with a perspicacity that is to be commended, whether we are hopeful or skeptical of results, put his finger on the crux of the European problem. He proposes a European Federation both political and economical. Such a federation is by no means defined, and it may be challenged on theoretical and practical grounds. Yet whether it is at present feasible or not, here is undoubtedly the path that Europe should eventually take, and here incidentally is the solution of Franco-Italian and other problems.

Safeguards Against War

France recently adhered to the Optional Clause which gives binding force to the judgments of the World Court. It likewise ratified the General Arbitration Act whereby recourse to arbitration in international disputes becomes obligatory. Thus juridical and political conflicts to which France is a party should go either to The Hague or to Geneva. These measures indicate once more the French resolve to practice a policy of peace, to which, indeed, it is pledged, as is Italy, by the Pact of Paris.

So far therefore as France is concerned its differences with Italy may, in the last resort, if ordinary diplomacy fails, be submitted to the two institutions which are designed to substitute reason for force. World opinion will surely approve these methods of settling disputes and no nation can afford to flout world opinion. But, above all, European problems will tend to disappear if the consciousness of the need of a European Federation is fostered. Lucien Romier is right. No nation of the Old Continent can vanquish its difficulties in isolation. Solidarity is the keyword. France and Italy cannot be independent of each other—they cannot be opposed to each other—they must and will, sooner or later, realize their interdependence in the great family of European nations.

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Camera Artists Get Down to Essentials

© Ernst Thormann, Berlin

WHO HASN'T DONE THIS ON A HOT DAY?

Children in Berlin Seem to Be About the Same as Children Everywhere. When the Rumble of the Ice Man's Cart Is Heard They Appear From the Most Unexpected Places, for What Is Dearer to the Heart of a Child Than a Nice Smooth Piece of Ice to Roll Under the Tongue? This Picture Is Typical of Those Exhibited by German Workmen and Shows a Fine Appreciation of Realistic Grouping.

German Workmen Reveal Art in Utilitarian Picture Making

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Berlin

AN EXHIBITION of photographs made by workmen, held here recently, revealed to many visitors a new world of which they know but little.

There were no photographs of cars, terraces, gardens, no portraits of famous men and women, no pictures breathing romance as found in other photographic exhibitions. Here were drab and dusty streets of which one had never heard; interiors of homes into which the bourgeois visitor had never a chance to set foot; poorly dressed children playing in the street; women bragaining for cheap meat in municipal markets; a line of homeless seeking a night's lodging; scenes of work shorn of all romance.

Only too often the purpose of the picture expressed itself in its heading. "Our landlord refuses to pay for any more repair work," one view of a damp kitchen corner was called.

"This house is owned by a director of the A company; he lives elsewhere," was the caption of a picture of a drab-looking tenement house.

Exceedingly interesting were night street scenes made with the help of flashlight. Usually the workmen go out in groups to take them. One operates the flashlight, one or two make pictures. But often a single man starts out on such an adventurous expedition. All is the work of a few seconds, but the results are amazing.

These photographs made by workmen are taken with a purpose. They are to acquaint the other sections of the population with the living conditions of the labor classes and thus act as a powerful supplement to the written and spoken word. But they are not ordinary snapshots and do not lack art. On the contrary.

By selecting the most characteristic scene or episode which, in this case, only the workman knows best because he is so familiar with the subject of his pictures, the photographs show atmosphere and color, but no false color. Artificial scenes are scorned.

About 2000 workmen—employed and unemployed—are engaged in this work in Germany. They are united in the Organization of Workmen Photographers which has 42 groups in all parts of the country.

Connecticut Bans 32-Power Headlights

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARTFORD, Conn.—Automobile operators of Massachusetts and New York, states which have authorized an increase to 32 candlepower in the strength of bulbs for automobile headlights, are liable to arrest on Connecticut highways if they use this amount of power, according to Commissioner of Motor Vehicles Robbins B. Stoeckel.

The maximum power of headlights legal in this state is 21 candlepower, and the commissioner pointed out that this limit is set by statute and may only be changed by the Legislature. Penalty for violation of the statute is a fine of not more than $50 for the first offense, and not more than $100 for the second offense.

In commenting upon the confusion which will exist under the present law, Commissioner Stoeckel indicated that the law might be amended at the next session of the Legislature to provide for uniformity with near-by states.

1,200,000 PUPILS COST NEW YORK $171,036,363

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Aggregate expenditures of the Board of Education during 1929 averaged $141.65 for each of the 1,200,000 pupils enrolled, according to the report of Frederick D. Chambers, auditor, made public on July 22.

The total amount spent to educate the city's children last year was $171,036,363, the largest sum ever disbursed by the Board of Education in any single year and exceeding by nearly $14,000,000 aggregate expenditures in 1924, the last record year. The largest single item of the 1929 expenditures was that for salaries of the teaching and supervising staff, totaling $109,332,925.

GERMAN SHIPOWNERS MAY RECOVER TAXES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Owners of German steamship lines may recover more than $1,000,000 paid to the United States Government under protest between October, 1920, and November, 1921, under a decision handed down by Federal Judge Julian W. Mack on July 19.

The payments represented tonnage taxes levied on German vessels when trade was resumed with this country in 1920, in accordance with a bill passed by Congress during the war, providing for collection of $1 per net ton from foreign shipowners who were not exempted from such collection by treaty.

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World Educators to Meet in Denver

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBIA, Mo.—The World Federation of Education Associations has chosen Denver, Colo., for its meeting place the last week in July in 1931, it is announced in the current issue of the Federation News, published here July 23. This will be the first meeting of the federation in the United States since its organization in San Francisco in 1923.

Charles H. Williams, of the University of Missouri, secretary, said that between 4000 and 5000 educators, representing almost 60 countries, are expected to attend. The federation has 91 member organizations.

Announcement was also made of a regional conference of the world federation to be held this December in Benares, India, for the teachers of Asia. Dr. Rabindranath Tagore is to deliver the inaugural address at this meeting, and His Highness, the Maharajah of Benares, will open the exhibition.

BUFFALO DRYS USE ADVERTISING SPACE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Counteracting the large amount of wet activity by the anti-prohibition forces in Buffalo, the Buffalo Committee of 17,000 for Law Enforcement has begun a series of daily newspaper advertisements calling attention to the benefits the country has enjoyed under 10 years of prohibition.

Progress in combating poverty and ignorance, and forward steps in industry, the arts and sciences are being cited.

Statler
CLEANSERS and DYERS
"The House of Service and Reliability"
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EXPERIMENTAL FARM REACHES 50TH YEAR

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—The fiftieth anniversary of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station will be celebrated here on Oct. 8 and 9, when the institution will be host to farmers, representatives of agricultural organizations, state officials, agricultural scientists, and representatives of similar institutions from this and foreign countries.

The trustees of Rutgers University have authorized a special convocation to be held on Oct. 9, at which time honorary degrees will be conferred on 12 or more natural scientists whose contributions to agriculture have been most outstanding.

SCHOOL NEEDS FOUND IN NORTH CAROLINA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—Thirty years ago North Carolina was spending almost exactly one-thirtieth as much for public education as is being spent in this State today, but the total is still inadequate to meet the existing situation, according to A. T. Allen, superintendent of Public Instruction, addressing the North Carolina State College summer school.

Dr. Allen said the people of the State were beginning to get the notion that too much was being spent for public education. He pointed out that if present expenditures were compared with those of 30 years ago they might seem large, but he explained that North Carolina, in comparison with other states spending $18 per inhabitant, is spending only $9.

Long Span to Link California Cities

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO—A bridge across San Francisco Bay almost four miles long and costing approximately $72,000,000 is proposed in the report of the commission appointed by President Hoover and Gov. C. C. Young of California, after several months of consideration.

The project was held to be the answer to the problem of connecting San Francisco and Oakland, after almost 50 years of discussion and futile plans, which finally resulted in President Hoover appointing the commission.

The bridge, it is estimated, will require between four and five years to build. It will be constructed by the State of California, through its Department of Public Works, and will be financed by the sale of revenue bonds.

Before the report is submitted to Governor Young and President Hoover, a number of public hearings will be held. After the President has acted on the report, and the War Department permit issued, construction will be started by the State. This is expected within six months. The commission found that the bridge is highly feasible both from a financial and structural standpoint.

BUFFALO RIVER PLAN TO COST $23,000,000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—A system of sewage disposal and flood relief costing nearly $23,000,000 was recommended to the Buffalo Common Council by Cleveland sanitation experts on July 21 after a survey of the city lasting more than a year. George B. Gascoigne was in charge of the report and investigation.

Serious river pollution and the flooding of cellars and streets would be alleviated by installation of the sewerage and sanitary systems recommended, it was said. Included are disposal plants to halt the pollution of Niagara River, complained of for years.

CANNED FRUIT JUICE KEEPS FULL FLAVOR

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—A process for canning orange juice without changing the flavor or adulterating it in any way has just been announced as having been perfected by a Buffalo chemist.

The new process also can be used on other fruits and vegetables and will revolutionize the canning industry, it is declared. Commercialization of the discovery is to be made this winter by a local syndicate operating in Florida. Under the process the fruit is completely sterilized before the juice is extracted.

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PALMER STREET ANNEX

Maori Visit to Cook Island 'Cousins' Step in Linking Up Polynesian Race

Members of Pacific "Family," Scattered From New Zealand to Hawaii, Pay Friendship Call—Progressive Branch Meets Men of Primitive Group

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—A representative party of Maoris left recently on a visit to Rarotonga and other islands of the New Zealand-owned Cook group, where they were welcomed by the natives there. These islands are the last of the many "Hawaikis," or homelands, of the Maoris on their long Pacific migrations, as preserved in Maori traditions.

The Maoris from Rotorua, Taupo and the east coast, will find, says a leading authority, that the names of their ancestral pilgrim canoes, Arawa, Tainui and Takitimu, are quite familiar to their Polynesian cousins in Rarotonga. These sailing canoes came in the first place from Tahiti and Raiatea, and Rarotonga was a calling place for provisions and repairs on the long ocean voyage.

No doubt, says the same authority, some Rarotongan natives joined these vessels, besides those who built their own canoes there and sailed for Ao-tea-roa. These long canoe voyages have always had a fascination for New Zealand antiquarians.

The connection between New Zealand and the Cook Islands was established years ago by another eminent authority, Percy Smith. Lately work on the same subject has been done by Dr. Peter Buck, a New Zealander associated with the Bishop Museum at Honolulu.

The language differences between the Maori and the Rarotongan are slight. Maoris going to the islands for the first time find it necessary to get the services of an interpreter, but it is not long before the strange words and idioms become familiar.

Many names of Raratongan places are found in New Zealand. Sir Apirana Ngata, Native Minister in the New Zealand Government, describes the visit as "a gesture of friendship and good will between members of a related Polynesian race," and he says the time is coming when interchange of visits between native chiefs of New Zealand, the Cook Islands and Samoa, will be a great assistance to the Dominion in its task of Polynesian government. Sir Apirana, who is himself the leader of the Young Maori party, points out that the delegation includes chiefs who are prominent in the modernizing of Maori methods. Two are sheep farmers in a fairly large way. Another is a dairy farmer in a large way and chairman of directors of a dairy factory. In this meeting in Raratonga, a meeting of cousins long parted, primitive life will compare notes with men who farm their land on the most up-to-date lines.

Canada to Give R-100 Royal Reception

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—Canada intends to turn the arrival of the R-100 at St. Hubert into a great empire festival. Preparations are being made at that little village to receive a crowd of many thousands. The Dominion Government has spent over $2,500,000 for the erection of a special mooring mast and the development of St. Hubert into the largest and best-equipped airport in Canada. The mooring mast 203 feet tall is claimed to be the most modern and finest equipped of its kind.

The passengers debark onto the subdeck balcony of the tower and are taken down by electric elevators to the second floor 100 feet below. Here they will find waiting rooms, rest rooms, customs offices, and later, when a passenger service has become regularly established, a restaurant.

It is expected that 200,000 people, including many tourists from the United States, will witness the arrival.

PORTUGAL ORDERS CENSUS

LISBON (AP)—The Cabinet ordered, July 24, a census of natives of Mozambique, Portuguese East Africa.

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The Hathaway House
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Household Arts and Crafts

Aids That Make Cleaning Easy

X—Brushing Away Wall Dust

By BERTHA STREETER

IT IS much easier to keep a clean house clean than a house that is only partially clean. For with dust lurking in the mattress and springs of a bed, for instance, some drifts down to the floor every time the sleeper moves, and starts on its way downstairs. And if bits of dust from this and other sources have found lodgment behind pictures, tapestries, moldings, or on projections in a wall of rough finish, the first bit of breeze from the right direction whiffs them out and down they float. And next morning the home maker looks at the dust on her floor that yesterday was immaculate and asks: "Where does it all come from?"

It may take a whole morning to get every bit of dust and lint out of the beds and bedding, and another morning to clean all the walls in the house. But with those two things done, it is safe to say that the average home maker will gain considerable time as far as the daily care of the floors is concerned. For cleaning the beds, all one needs is a duster of chemically treated yarn that will absorb the dust until it can be shaken out, to wipe out all the corners of the bedstead and the springs, and around all the wires. And for cleaning the mattress, a stiff hair or fiber brush is excellent, as are also the attachments accompanying the vacuum cleaner for that purpose, or the more recent arrivals on the market, the small portable hand cleaners operated by electricity.

The Upstroke

Today we have within reach of practically every home maker's purse, brushes so constructed as to banish quickly and easily dust from walls, ceilings, picture moldings, door and window tops, as well as for brushing lace curtains and draperies. Many of these brushes are of horsehair, stiff enough to remove every particle of dust, and yet so soft as to offer no injury to the most delicate tapestries. These modern appliances are constructed according to the idea that dust clings to the wall on an angle, and users are urged to employ a light upward motion so the dust will fall into the brush and stay there until it is shaken out. Brush down a wall, as was formerly done, and dust is rubbed into the paper instead of being removed from it; brush up a wall, and there is no dirt to streak or smear.

Some of these wall and ceiling brushes are self-adjusting, so that whatever the angle from which one is working, the brush is effective. Some manufacturers have taken special pains to make their products light in weight and well balanced so that they will be easy to handle while reaching overhead. For some of these brushes one can buy an extension handle 4 feet long and a clamp by which to fasten it securely to the long handle of the wall brush. This easily solves the problem of cleaning the high walls in stair wells. Almost all the manufacturers of these appliances are recognizing, too, the vogue for color in the home, and are putting out articles that are as easy to look at as they are to use. Some of the brushes are of dust-absorbent yarn and reversible, so giving two working surfaces and making it necessary to stop one's work and shake out the dust only half as often. And in some, the head is detachable for renewing or washing.

Practically all these ceiling and wall brushes may be washed in hot suds made with a good white soap or flakes, with a tablespoonful of ammonia added to each quart of water, if liked. Dip the brushes up and down in shallow water so as not to affect the handle, then rinse in clear warm water and hang on a line—preferably in the sunshine—to dry. Special care must be taken in this respect with the hair brushes so that the bristles will not mat or be pressed out of shape. For this reason, too, the head of such brushes should never be left on the floor. The very weight of the brush and handle has a tendency to press down bristles that must always stand upright if they are to give good service. Yarn dusters, too, should always be hung up when not in use. A hook may be screwed into the end of each handle for this purpose, or stout twine formed into a loop through a hole either drilled or burned through the handle with a hot wire.

Bags for Brooms

Women who still prefer the broom for cleaning walls can purchase several kinds of covers that will make of any broom a more efficient wall or floor duster. Some are plain, of white or black cloth, chemically treated or not, as one prefers. Others have a heavy fringe of chemically treated yarn at the bottom so that the bag is more effective in gathering dust. Another type is a band that fits snugly around the broom, having at the bottom deep, thick fringes of wool-spun yarn. This makes a thin, flexible mop that is useful not only for cleaning walls, but may be used to even more advantage than a broom under radiators, low furnitures, beds, chairs and stoves, around balusters and chair rounds, the woolly fringe collecting dust from corners as the broom alone could not do. This works as well on an old broom as it does on a new one, so to save time in putting such covers on and taking them off, many women keep covers on brooms formerly discarded, one for one use, another for another.

All these broom covers may be tossed into the washing machine, washed like any cloth and put through the wringer. When all the dust-absorbing qualities seem gone through many cleansings, they may be saturated with kerosene or with any oil suitable for dust mops. Hang outdoors until perfectly dry and they are ready for use again.

Waxing Wall Papers

Before leaving this subject of walls and their cleaning, the new treatment of wall paper by waxing should be mentioned. Because of the beauty and variety of effects obtainable with it, and because of its unusual wearing qualities and covering capacity, this finish, new as it is, is already in great demand. The wax glaze, applied with a large brush, can be spread over all the paper in a room in a very short time and it dries in less than an hour.

This forms a beautiful, transparent and protective film, the waxy luster making the most ordinary designs in wall paper very attractive. Of course, so protected, the colors stay as bright as they were when the wax was applied, and tearing, splitting and general deterioration of the paper is ended. As the wax is waterproof, walls so treated do not show water spots and they may be washed with a damp cloth when necessary. Another advantage the home maker very much appreciates is that dust cannot stick to such a waxed wall, so with new beauty for her room there also comes more freedom from its care.

[This is the last of a series of 10 articles. The others have appeared on preceding Fridays.]

Home Making

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

SOME people who have been touring in an automobile this summer said recently that they always stopped overnight at private homes where a "Rooms for Tourists" sign was displayed. By doing this they found that they made many pleasant acquaintances, learned a great deal about the industries and people of the section of the country through which they were passing, and the women of the party gained many valuable suggestions about home management, interior decoration, gardening and methods of combining home making and a successful business.

After one or two experiments the tourists developed a plan of selecting their stopping places which they found to be always satisfactory. As the time for stopping approached, and they entered a village where numerous invitations to tourists were displayed, they drove directly, but slowly, through the village streets appraising the different houses where invitations were seen, making note of such as appealed to them. They then turned around and drove back, calling at the doors and selecting for their night's rest the one that most nearly met their requirements. The women of th party were delegated to make the inquiries and decision. A few of the items which entered into their choice may be of interest to other travelers and to those who are renting rooms to tourists.

* * *

The approach to the house was naturally the first thing to attract attention. A well-kept driveway and inviting entrance will usually attract anyone. One of the New England states has recently made a survey of the tea room business and discovered certain things which will doubtless apply to lodging places as well. For instance, it was found that the tea rooms which were most successful financially were located just around a curve in the road, or at the top of a hill, where motorists were driving slowly and so were able to see the places more easily than when they were hurrying down a hill or along a smooth, straight road. This matter of location was, however, found to be of little value unless the outside surroundings were neat and attractive.

The next thing which our travelers noted was the condition of the exterior of the house. A well-painted, tree-shaded house with flower gardens, shrubs, and attractive porches always received their further consideration.

* * *

The women of the party, who made the final decision as to choice, said that the two main features which influenced them more than any others when they looked at rooms were cleanliness and simplicity. Upon their speaking about this to one woman at whose home they had stopped, this woman told them that she had found that most tourists were home-loving people, and that they had taught her a great deal in the matter of simplicity of furnishings. The first year that she opened her home to tourists she put carefully away many of the knickknacks with which her rooms were filled. She did this because she wished to preserve them from possible breakage and to eliminate the care of them from her added duties. She received so many compliments on the neatness and simplicity of her home furnishings, and she found it so much more restful herself, that she decided to let the trinkets remain where they were until such time as a better use could be found for them than "adorning" mantels, chairs and piano.

The tourist business has become so important a part of rural life that a conference on its conduct was held recently at Rutland, Vt. At this conference many useful suggestions were given both by those who wish to enter the business and by those who view it as patrons. Summed up in a few words, the things which make for the success of the venture apply both to those renting rooms and those occupying them are cleanliness, neatness, simplicity and courtesy.

The Story of Chop Suey

By NELLIE CHOY WONG

SOME of our western friends have an idea that we Chinese people either live on the perfume of the lotus or on the delectable chop suey. In fact, to this day some of them still have an impression that China is a country composed mostly of chop suey houses or chains and chains of laundries. Strange as it may seem, the Chinese people at home are not notable washers, yet in America they are among the finest laundrymen. The same thing is true about chop suey. If foreigners ask the cooks of China for chop suey, they all shake their heads and look at them blankly. "Chop suey? Chop suey? No savvy."

The topic of chop suey is usually so much discussed in China by tourists and new arrivals from America that the name fairly rings in the ears of young, modern, Chinese housewives, who naturally are curious to find out just what it is that is so famous in America and not known in China.

The Quest

This being the case, When Miss Mei Li arrived in America, the first thing she did upon reaching San Francisco was to ask her friends to take her to the very best chop suey place. It looked rather odd to her, for it was entirely different from anything she was accustomed to seeing in her homeland. Miss Li's attention was soon diverted by the arrival of a waiter carrying a steaming platter of "chicken chop suey, American style." She could hardly wait to taste it. While she was eating she examined its composition very attentively, and found the ingredients consisted chiefly of celery, onions, Chinese cabbage, mushrooms, bamboo shoots thinly sliced, a few pieces of sliced chicken and a little of the white meat of pork. It was seasoned with soy-bean sauce and raw ginger roots. The food was delicious and she ate and ate. Presently she thought to herself, "It is really a dish not to be scorned. It is unique."

Miss Mae Li, on her way from San Francisco to New York, stopped in Chicago for a day. While there she inquired her way to the best chop suey house. The atmosphere she found to be entirely Occidental. In a cool darkened restaurant soft yellow electric lights were glowing, in spite of the July midday sun, and breezy electric fans were chasing away the heat, while Chinese boys moved noiselessly about in white Palm Beach attire. The head waiter led her to a side table and handed her a large menu card, which she pushed aside, saying simply, "Chow mein, American style." When served, she helped herself to a small portion, picked at the contents, gazed at the noodles, and took a few mouthfuls, making grimaces. The noodles, instead of being cooked in the regular Chinese way, were fried until brittle. Over them was poured a composition of cooked onions, celery and a few thin strips of cooked meat, mixed with a gravy which was most distasteful to her Oriental palate.

Although she was greatly disappointed over the chow mein in Chicago, nevertheless when she arrived in Philadelphia she still possessed the courage to continue her quest for famous chop suey places. She discovered a prosperous restaurant located on the second floor of one of the business streets. One thing in particular which shocked her was a statue of Loa Tze, which had been made into a table lamp. There was not only one such lamp, but 50 or more of them were distributed all over the room. A long brass wire passed through the head and upon it rested a farmer's wide-brimmed cheap straw hat which served admirably as a lamp shade, according to the viewpoint of some western people. But to the traditional Chinese mentality this seemed a mark of disrespect. Whoever heard of Loa Tze, the founder of the Taoist religion, wearing a straw hat—a laborer's hat at that? She was so engrossed with those lamps, she couldn't see anything else around the place. She had no desire to repeat her experience so far as "Chinese food, American style," was concerned, so she said, "Chinese steamed eggs, sweet and sour fish." Then her thought went back to those lamps. She wondered how the owner of the restaurant had allowed whoever decorated the place to use a statue of the sage for lamps, and how they got so many alike. She examined closely the one on her table and discovering it was made recently, she decided that they must have been manufactured for the western trade.

After she arrived in New York City she really began to enjoy patronizing the chop suey places. She liked to speculate on the fascination that chop suey and chow mein had over the American public. So as soon as she got acquainted with some American students and teachers she asked them why they visited chop suey places so often. "Do you people really like Chinese food?" The answer was, "We don't care so much for sweet and sour fish or almond chicken, but we like chicken chow mein and chop suey."

"Of course, there is no doubt that chop suey is a famous Chinese food," one of the teachers remarked.

Mei Li didn't say much, but by the end of her stay in the United States she discovered that America is, in fact, the original country of chop suey, and Li Yuan Hung's chef was the originator of it. The story goes like this:

The True Story

When Minister Li was Minister in America he was entertained a great deal by many distinguished American people and diplomats. When it came his turn to entertain, he sent for his chef and said: "Tomorrow I am having all these dignitaries and well-known people for dinner, and I want the very best dinner you can cook. What can you make?"

The chef thought for a few minutes, then said: "There is no place here where I can buy shark fins or bird's nest soup, so I don't know what I can get."

"You cook something good, anyway," said his employer, and with a wave of his hand dismissed the cook from his presence and never thought of the dinner again until it was time to sit down at the table.

It was a very simple meal. The Minister was greatly disappointed until the last dish was brought on, when one of the guests exclaimed, "This is the most delicious food I ever tasted!" They all wanted to learn what it was, what it was called. The Minister didn't know himself, so he sent for the cook and asked, "What's the name of the last dish?" The chef looked at his master sheepishly—he had no idea either—but with all the famous guests clamoring for information he had to tell them something. The first thing that came into his head was "Chop suey," which means mixing up little pieces. "Chop" in Chinese is a mixture of everything, while "Suey" means small; so that is an appropriate name. Chop suey after all is really nothing more than all kinds of vegetables and meat mixed and cooked together.

Shortly after this dinner some of the guests went down to Chinatown and asked for chop suey. None of the restaurant keepers had ever heard of it and all shook their heads: "No savvy chop suey." "Oh, yes, you must have chop suey. I have eaten it at Minister Li's home." The request was made so often that a few foresighted restaurant owners sent a representative to ask Minister Li's cook just what this chop suey was. He laughed and told them, little suspecting the far-flung fame which was soon to internationalize his new dish.

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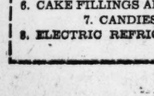

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Chocolate Sponge
(6 Servings)

1 level tablespoonful Knox Sparkling Gelatine; 1 teaspoonful vanilla; few grains of salt; ¼ cup cold water; ⅓ cup sugar; ¼ cup boiling water; 3 eggs; 1½ squares of chocolate or 4 tablespoonfuls cocoa.

Soak gelatine in cold water about five minutes, then dissolve in boiling water. Add cocoa or melted chocolate. Beat egg whites until stiff and add well-beaten egg yolks to the whites. Add sugar, then the dissolved gelatine, which has been beaten well. Beat and add flavoring. Pour into wet mold, chill and serve with whipped cream or whipped evaporated milk.

NOTE: Chopped nuts or macaroons may be added and, for a more elaborate dessert, line mold with stale lady fingers or sponge cake.

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THE HOME FORUM

Georgia's Silver Flute

A LITTLE boy of seven waded into the marshy edges of the riverbank to cut a reed. He stopped the ends of the reed with corks. He contrived rude fingerholes in the sides, And lo! the reed could now be made to bring forth sweet sounds!

What was there to sing about? Much happiness,—in the love of father and mother, brother and sister,—home! much beauty—of oak wood and picturesque river, of sunrise and sunset, of southern moon. So the singing began. Presently, it was to delight school and college mates. The music soared, spread, and penetrated, as the eye of the singer ranged to heaven, abroad among his fellowmen, and into philosophic depths, among the mysteries of the machinery of the universe.

By this time, a simple flute of one key had replaced the reed. Soon, also, the musical instinct of the young player had grown stronger,—strong enough to inspire a group; and so he became, like Schumann, an orchestra leader among his friends and playmates.

But the music had a rival—literature. And these two loves were to rule all the days of Sidney Lanier. It is true, there were intervals:—a time when he devoted himself to law; a time,—a most unfortunate time for him,—which set him at work in the camp, on the blockade runner. Even the shop stayed him temporarily and the schoolroom knew him as a teacher; but soon the inevitable rush of music and poetry overwhelmed him.

And now the simple one-keyed instrument had been abandoned; and Lanier's fingers caressed a flute of silver,—an exquisite instrument.

Silver may not be reckoned so precious as gold, but it connotes some delicate meanings impossible to the more gorgeous metal or color. Silver is the luster of the moon,—which Lanier loved:—moonlight from the cupola of Oglethorpe Academy in his youth; moonlight in the mountains, whose double meaning of silent austerity and convulsed movement his poet-soul recognized. Silver also signifies the Diana-like ideals which no stress or practicality destroyed for him. Silver symbolizes romance, in general; and, in particular, the precious romance of Lanier's own personal history. It figures the magic he brought into the world with his music and poetry. This music was sometimes solo music, as when he played at home or in social gatherings, or with the Baltimore orchestra; or in that not-to-be forgotten room facing Mt. Pisgah, North Carolina. But, he had also that inexplicable love of part-playing—the joy of manipulating an instrument, not in unison, but in harmony with—many others. It is a sort of heavenly community spirit, the sense of being a worthy part of a great whole.

Did he not, in a silver dream, plan a "nonette"—nine instruments—to travel from sizable city to sizable city, giving concerts before big audiences? With what delight would Lanier contemplate the growth in musical interest in the United States since his time!—the symphony orchestras, the municipal orchestras and choruses, the miracles of the radio.

He took the arts of poetry and music not only from the artistic, but from the technical or constructive side. From this dual angle he wrote his "Science of English Verse." In this he blends the two arts, music and poetry, interpreting one by the other. If he carries the analogy too far, the strain is only stimulating to the true lover of both.

Hand in hand with his study of versification went his thorough and elaborate work on English literature, which enabled him to fill a chair in this subject at Johns Hopkins University. All who love books must delight in the picture of him happily grinding away at his English studies in the halls of the Peabody Library. His idea of systematizing talks given before parlor groups surely foreshadows university extension work, now grown to such amazing and useful proportions.

Yet he suffered serious handicaps—lack of means, and the terrible effects of war service. Scholars and critics marvel at the buoyancy with which he overrode these obstacles and accomplished so much. The quality of his poem "The Marshes of Glynn" has led his biographer to call him the "Poet of the Marshes." There might be an inner significance here—no doubt unintended. The progress of his years might well be compared to progress through a marsh, uncertain and devious paths,—handicaps, conflicting aims. Yet the lights which drew him on were no ignes fatui, but moon rays and sun rays. These lights beckoned him ever to higher and higher levels, from whose eminence universal interests were visible. There was never a more even balance between the practical and the artistic, the personal and the professional. He says himself, "A great art should have the sensibilities and expressive genius of Schumann, the calm grandeur of Lee and the human breadth of Shakespeare, all in one."

For such a nature, reading and study unlocked a thousand doors. So we can scarcely regret that potboiling necessity of "The Boys' Percy"; and we can only rejoice in the English literature lectures and the writing of such books as "Shakspere and his Forerunners," and "Study of the English Novel." The time spent in research for these was not wasted. In the comparatively short time he wrote, he published a dozen volumes. Perhaps the most notable is "The Science of English Verse" which has today a place on the shelves of every student of poetry.

His letters, compiled by his wife, are delightful, meticulous, vividly descriptive. They reflect the inspiration that overcharged his every day.

He said, "So many great ideas for art are born to me each day that I am swept into the Land of All-Delight by their strenuous sweet whirlwind"; and, "All this loveliness of wood, earth, and water makes me feel as if I could do the whole universe into poetry."

Says William Hayes Ward:—"The intense sacredness with which Lanier invested art held him thrall to the highest ethical ideas. To him the most beautiful thing of all was Right. He loved the words, 'the beauty of holiness,' and it pleased him to reverse the phrase and call it 'the holiness of beauty.'"

Says Dr. William Hand Browne of his work as a whole:—

"One thread of purpose runs through it all. This thread is found in his fervid love for his fellowmen, and his never-ceasing endeavors to kindle an enthusiasm for beauty, purity, nobility, . . . which he held it the poet's first duty to teach and to exemplify." "And so there came into his verse a solemn, worshipful element, dominating it everywhere, and giving loftiness to its beauty."

The Silver Flute continues echoing!

H. B. H.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Aunt Jane's Garden

It was Aunt Jane's motto that wherever a weed would grow a flower would grow; and . . . her garden was continually extending its boundaries; and denizens of the garden proper were to be found in every nook and corner of her domain. In the spring you looked for grass only; and lo! starting up at your feet . . . came the golden daffodil, the paler narcissus, the purple iris, and the red and yellow tulip, flourishing as bravely as in the soil of its native Holland; and for a few sunny weeks the front yard would be a great flower garden. . . .

But when I go back to Aunt Jane's garden, I pass through the front yard and the back yard between rows of lilac, syringas, calycanthus, and honeysuckle; I open the rickety gate, and find myself in a genuine old-fashioned garden. . . . In the middle of the garden stood a "summer-house," or arbor, whose crumbling timbers were knit together by interlacing branches of honeysuckle and running roses. The summer-house had four entrances, opening on four paths that divided the ground into quarter-sections occupied by vegetables and small fruits, and around these, like costly embroidery on the hem of a homespun garment, ran a wide border of flowers that blossomed from early April to late November, shifting from one beauty to another as each flower had its little day.

There are flower-lovers who love some flowers and other flower-lovers who love all flowers. Aunt Jane was of the latter class. The commonest plant, striving in its own humble way to be sweet and beautiful, was sure of a place here, and the haughtiest aristocrat who sought admission had to lay aside all pride of place or birth and acknowledge her kinship with common humanity. The Bourbon rose could not hold aside her skirts from contact with the cabbage-rose; the lavender could not disdain the companionship of sage and thyme. All must live together in the concord of a perfect democracy. — ELIZA CALVERT HALL, in "Aunt Jane of Kentucky."

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Shetland's Deft Handwork

Bunyan's Second Pilgrim

Wherefore, my Book, let no discouragement
Hinder thy travels. Behold, thou art sent
To Friends, not foes: to Friends that will give place
To thee, thy Pilgrims, and thy words imbrace.
Besides, what my first Pilgrim left conceal'd,
Thou my brave Second Pilgrim hast reveal'd,
What Christian left lock't up and went his way;
Sweet Christiana opens with her Key.

Christiana:
But some love not the method of your first,
Romance they count it, throw't away as dust,
If I should meet with such, what should I say?
Must I slight them as they slight me, or nay?

Author:
My Christiana, if with such thou meet,
By all means in all loving-wise, them greet;
Render them not reviling for revile:
But if they frown, I prethee on them smile,
Perhaps 'tis Nature, or some ill report
Has made them thus despise, or thus retort.

—JOHN BUNYAN, in Preface to the Second Part of "The Pilgrim's Progress."

Alarums and Excursions

There are buses and buses! Perhaps it would be well to dignify those lordly crimson saloons of the town with the title omnibuses, and keep the more familiar appellative for those vehicles, often ancient and casual in habit, that ply from cross-road to country market, from village to golf links. For the omnibus one has unbounded respect. Does not one give the conductor 2d. and sit back with the surety of being called upon when the destination is reached and the coin has exhausted its potency? The bus has attained to no such altitudes! There, the conductor, who is also the driver, asks over his shoulder: "Grocer or post office, ma'am?" Or, if one be dressed to one's best: "Call out when we get to the house." Then, too, the omnibus usually arrives! The bus, as all country people know, is more concerned to "travel hopefully." The first named deposits its passengers with almost smug complacency, the latter with a distinct air of achievement.

Who has ever stepped out, darning in hand, to the corner of Oxford Street to bid the omnibus wait on a passenger still buckling the dog's collar, or murmuring: "Rice, birdseed, flour," as she hurries round the larder! Presuming that there are houses in Charing Cross Road, who has ever been hailed from the kitchen window as she washes up the dishes, by an omnibus driver obligingly returning one of her white leghorns "from a mile up the road," or begging a bit of mint to set in his own garden round the corner? There is an element of friendliness about the bus that the omnibus seems to miss!

Consider the mere catching of it, for example! In town, one stands under a sign marked Stop, and boards at once or not at all. How different when catching the bus! Then, one looks at the clock, calls to the next door neighbor to inquire of her clock, adds on five minutes, takes off ten because market day always delays the driver (who is probably taking in his own argosy of eggs and wallflowers, and much occupied in packing the same), and stands basking in the sun at the corner of the lane. Alarums and excursions! The bus appears—not too happy in the engine apparently, for she spits and protests and finally stops short at every hundred yards. Now, if an omnibus should stop on Ludgate Hill, all unexpectedly, one leaves it to the driver and the conductor. Not so with the bus! Its occupants tumble helpfully out at each stop, hang over the engine, coax and pat and discourse encouragingly. The driver crosses to the hedge and pulls a convolvulus for his cap. The longer stop has revived the engine, for progress is now almost swift and there is opportunity to take stock of one's fellow travelers.

It is not customary to greet the occupants of an omnibus with "nods and becks and wreathed smiles," but in the bus things are quite different. There is Dolly, going to her first kindergarten, who must be admired—and reassured by reminiscent stories; a small boy almost stupefied with pride in his mortarboard to whom one must smile at intervals that he may repeatedly enjoy the dizzy pleasure of raising the new possession and swinging back its black tassel. There is Irene at her last bit of homework, "saying it over" to the grocer's clerk who has constituted himself a kind of peregrinating tutor to every child on board. Indeed, he will aid anyone palpably in need of his services! It is not unusual to have him murmur "7s. 3d. and 5d. makes 7s. 8d.," as one plods up one's shopping list for the sixth time. There is the library assistant from the only bookshop in the little market town, who hails one cheerily with: "There's a Booth Tarkington put by for you." Whereupon there ensues a general comparing of book lists, and the little library assistant brings her pencil into play.

"Any letters?" inquires the driver suddenly, for the bus is passing the Pillar Box. Only capital letters can convey the importance with which it is invested "in the country." The bus stops, the driver collects sundry envelopes, hops from his step and slips them reverently into the yawning cavity awaiting them. Now picture the scene if one handed a post card to the conductor of an omnibus somewhere in the neighborhood of Trafalgar Square!

Business done, one returns by an omnibus with much the same sangfroid as one went. At any rate, one is reasonably sure of where and when to catch it. How much more independent, how much more accommodating, the bus!

"Start back from the ironmonger's?" asks the driver.

"Say the draper's," suggests one voice for all.

"'Bout four?" queries the driver.

"Make it half past," murmurs the visitor to the neighborhood.

And so the country bus chugs into its little town.

WHAT a story is revealed in this typical cottage interior, every detail of which bears the impress of the island on which it is situated.

Lying off the most northerly coast of Scotland the Shetlands bare their lands to the fierce storms that ride in from the Atlantic and the North Sea, making the interiors bleak and dreary, and often little more than tracts of peet and boulders without so much as a tree to give relief. Long and stormy are the winters, and the few wonderful months of sunny days, and nights that never darken—when it is possible to read by the light from the sky at midnight—pass by the end of August.

The brave strong cottages, built to resist the climate, are grouped together into small hamlets called "touns," and busy and resourceful are the inhabitants, turning to good account whatever it is possible for the islands to produce. While the men are away fishing the women farm, helping to pluck the sheep's wool, rather than shear it; spinning it on their spinning wheels; and spending every available moment in knitting it into beautiful garments. So fine are many of the shawls that it is possible to pass them through a wedding ring.

There is romance in the very patterns the shining needles weave, for it was through the kindly hospitality of the islanders that the art was acquired. In the year 1588 a vessel of the Spanish Armada ran ashore on the cliffs of Fair Isle, one of the Shetland group, and the story goes that the shipwrecked sailors, in gratitude for the generous treatment shown them, taught the natives the art of knitting various colors into the same garment, giving them, at the same time, ideas for their patterns, so that the Fair Isle designs bear to this day unmistakable relationship to Moorish art. Furthermore the Spanish sailors showed the islanders how to procure and prepare dyes from the plants and lichens growing at their doors. No wonder there is an unforgettable charm connected with the beautiful Fair Isle industry, for the brilliant coloring that lights up the grand cliffs and precipices of the island has found its way into the many toned wools, and seems, by some magical process, to hold the sun and the wind and the sea in its make-up.

And here, in her sparsely furnished, hard-walled room, with the clock ticking away the hours, sits the Shetland woman, warmed by her own handwork, while her nimble fingers knit on and on. Hanging by an upright hook is an old cruise, a small iron lamp with a triangular metal saucer which was used at one time to melt lead or pewter for setting the needles in their frames. This is her home place, containing all that she holds most precious, a corner in which to sit awhile and think of her man away to the fishing on the ocean.

Trumpet Vine

The throats of the little red trumpet-flowers are wide open,
And the clangor of brass beats against the hot sunlight.
They bray and blare at the burning sky.
Red! Red! Coarse notes of red,
Trumpeted at the blue sky.
In long streaks of sound, molten metal,
The vine declares itself.
Clang!—from its red and yellow trumpets.
Clang!—from its long, nasal trumpets,
Splitting the sunlight into ribbons, tattered and shot with noise.

—AMY LOWELL, in "1777."

Day

Somewhere, behind dark spaces,
Light races.
Pressure
Of rushing light
Tears a fissure
Across night
A crack
In blackless light.

Gradual starry withdrawal,
Cool of sky's gray pool,
Faint disclosure of rose,
Blue palely filtering through,
Under grim black, dim
Earth-green,—
Emerging scene.

Out of shreds, out of seeds, of utter gray,
Ultimate, brightly woven, high-flowering day.

—MELVILLE CAIN, in "Behind Dark Spaces."

Hosts by the Way

To one who is a pilgrim of the road, traveling each day through many miles of unfamiliar country, there comes a time of day when the sight of an inn by the way is most comforting. It is all very well to wake in the morning to the song of the robin and to fare forth with the moist vital morning breeze blowing away all thoughts of sleep and of the comfort of night. It is all very well to breakfast while the day is still venturing forth with misty timidity.

But as the soft clouds of the sunset take on the rose and golden hues and the rays of the sun are almost level with the horizon the traveler begins to look this way and that for signs of his home of the night. Then it is that the mellow beam of the first lighted windows take on an air of inviting mystery and as the shadows become more blue and blend with the deep purple distance he grows more eager,—and more wistful? The yellow squares come and go, approach and dissolve, each one of them for one good reason or another being passed by.

At last there comes a house which is not passed. There is a slow pulling up to the side of the road, a steady pressure on the brake, and the motor, which has purred so pleasantly all day, is still. Yes, those tall elms look very welcoming and the fresh white curtains only partly conceal a glowing yellow lamp. Here is a place which promises sweet sleep and pleasant awakening.

Do you smell those apple blossoms? Was ever a lawn so cool and so smooth? See how the long shadows play as the wind moves the branches of the tree.

"Come in, come in, come in," says the robin, close to his nest in a near-by tree.

And now the great door, hand-carved and at least a century old, is opened, and a smile is framed in the doorway. It is by no means an ordinary smile by no means the sort of smile that comes and goes and is soon forgotten. It is slow, long and enduring, and more welcoming than the yellow lamp itself. In fact it is the fulfilling of the promise that the yellow light gave when it was first seen at the turn of the road.

Later they learn that there is a landlord behind that smile, a wise, kindly, humorous man, a true son of the old stage-coach days. And they grow very fond of that landlord. But for the moment they see only the smile and smile back answeringly.

"Yes, indeed, there is plenty of room, (with a hearty emphasis on plenty) put the car in the shed." They are glad he did not say "garage."

And the food! Do you like honey on biscuit still steaming hot from the pan? and chicken fried crisp and brown? and home-made preserves? and fresh cookies, like those you remember from childhood? Then you are in the right place.

This may all sound like a once-upon-a-time story, a tale of things that no longer happen in everyday life. But truly it is not, and you might go almost any day to the very spot where, cradled in a gentle green valley of the foothills of the Green Mountains, beside a little silver river, the inn with the yellow light awaits tired travelers.

You will fall asleep at night and wake in the morning to the little praise-song of the river as it makes its happy way over the stony bed, making fun of obstacles and falling boisterously over each little blockade of stone.

There are little tawny balls of downy chicks to be seen in the morning and the garden is gay with tulips and daffodils and Johnny-jump-ups.

In the old days this was a famous coaching hostelry and the landlord will show you a picture of the gaily stepping "four" as it galloped over the rutted roads twice a week without fail, as nearly as possible on schedule time.

"Yes, that old wooden shovel with a long handle was used in the brick oven in the early days," (The tavern is a hundred and fifty years old). Thick pumpkin pies and savory foods were baked in the oven that had been heated with red hot coals.

"Nice old Lowestoft, that."

"Yes, that was my grandmother's. We have kept as many as possible of the old things."

"These chairs are very old," the travelers say as they reverently pass their hands over the satin-smooth wood and affectionately follow the beautiful lines. For the chairs and tables are treasures in maple and mahogany. The long low-beamed dining room is papered in quaint old paper with coaching scenes and here and there are bits of china that would have made a collector dream.

Could you—even though your choice is a light breakfast—could you refuse steaming griddle cakes with syrup from the maple trees that grow near-by? If you think you could, you would not after seeing the landlord's pride in the plate that was set before you.

"Must you go? Must you go? Must you go?" asked the robin in liquid tones.

"Must you go?" they asked themselves.

But there was a long road winding ahead, and the river is on its way to the sea and the river and the road must not go on alone. There are mountains and rivers and villages and sunrise and sunset and long golden days before them. But it would be unthinkable that they should not some day return to the restful charm of this old place. If they themselves should delay coming, lured by other scenes, the river would certainly some day gently lead them to the door.

Spiritual Harmony

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A YOUNG girl who was teaching away from home found herself in an environment seemingly devoid of music, for which she greatly longed. In some way she came upon instructions for making a wind harp, and with joyful expectancy set about the work, following the directions as nearly as possible. Then she set the completed harp in the window, and hopefully awaited results. In vain she listened: the little harp was mute, a thing of unresponsive wood and string. The hunger for music was intensified by a sharp pang of disappointment, and the young girl turned away from her work feeling it had been for naught. Several days later she went to this room on an errand, and as she opened the door a strong draft of air swept through it. The same instant a strain of sweetest music came to her ears: the little harp was vibrant with melody!

In the light of Christian Science, this incident was later seen to have symbolic value. It recalled a poem written by Mrs. Eddy, the beloved Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 396; Poems, p. 12), the first two stanzas of which read as follows:

"O'er waiting harpstrings of the mind
There sweeps a strain,
Low, sad, and sweet, whose measures bind
The power of pain,

"And wake a white-winged angel throng
Of thoughts, illumed
By faith, and breathed in raptured song,
With love perfumed."

In the Glossary to the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 597) Mrs. Eddy gives the spiritual meaning of "wind" as "that which indicates the might of omnipotence and the movements of God's spiritual government, encompassing all things." In order to explain spiritual facts to the truth-seeking Nicodemus, Jesus compared the workings of the Holy Spirit to the movement of the wind, which is known only in its effects. "The wind bloweth where it listeth," he said, "and thou hearest the sound thereof, but canst not tell whence it cometh, and whither it goeth: so is every one that is born of the Spirit."

Somewhat analogous to the construction of the wind harp is the modeling of one's thoughts in accordance with the teaching of the Gospels and of the Christian Science textbook. Sincere efforts to follow the directions given and to conform one's thinking to the spiritual ideal constitute that preparation of the heart which renders it responsive to "the movements of God's spiritual government." Then there sweeps over the "harpstrings of the mind" the breath of spiritual inspiration, and they vibrate in unison with the great heart of Love. This spiritual harmony is heard only by thought which responds to it, but, when heard, it silences pain, grief, fear. It may seem at first to come in fitful, fleeting strains, but even so it is unforgettable. It is to us an earnest of the rhythm and harmony of heaven and wakens thought to the glad realization that, as Mrs. Eddy says on page 304 of Science and Health, "Harmony in man is as beautiful as in music, and discord is unnatural, unreal."

What, then, can be said if one has made spiritual preparation, has used his present understanding in constructive right thinking, bringing his offering of remodeled ideals to the light,—"his windows," like those of Daniel of old, "being open in his chamber toward Jerusalem,"—what if there still seems to be no answering harmony? What if the "waiting harpstrings of the mind" still seem mute? What more can one do; how long must one wait for the heavenly inspiration to bring the "raptured song," the answer to his prayer? Ah, we have not yet done with our analogy!

Has one opened wide the door and the window of his consciousness: is God, good, in all one's thinking?-Has one willingly, gladly, invited the winds of God to have free play, to sweep thought clean of all the miasma and the dust of materialism? Or is one afraid that the strong wind-tides of Spirit may blow away some treasured scraps and tatters of mortal opinion? Has one, perhaps, been so absorbed in the intellectual aspect of his work that he looks upon it as a personal creation and possession which he would have God harmonize, while he retains his sense of ownership? Or is all in this chamber of thought, whose windows open heavenward, offered up without reservation to the judgment and disposal of divine Love?

To do one's work as perfectly as it may be done with one's present measure of understanding; in humility to offer one's all to God, being ready to accept correction without discouragement, to surrender all merely personal claims, to avoid outlining what the reward shall be, while intelligently and implicitly trusting God,—this is to manifest enough of the Christ-spirit to find in each day's living a full, sweet, satisfying chord echoing the grand harmony of Life.

The Charcoal Man

Though rudely blows the wintry blast,
And shifting snows fall white and fast,
Mark Haley drives along the street,
Perched high upon his wagon seat;
His sombre face the storm defies,
And thus from morn till eve he cries,—
"Charco'! charco'!"
While echo faint and far replies,—
"Hark, O! hark, O!"
"Charco'!"—"Hark, O!"—Such cheery sounds
Attend him on his daily rounds.

The dust begrimes his ancient hat;
His coat is darker far than that;
'Tis odd to see his sooty form
All speckled with the feathery storm;
Yet in his honest bosom lies
Nor spot, nor speck,—though still he cries,—
"Charco'! charco'!"
And many a roguish lad replies,—
"Ark, ho! ark, ho!"
"Charco'!"—"Ark, ho!"—Such various sounds
Announce Mark Haley's morning rounds.

Thus all the cold and wintry day
He labors much for little pay;
Yet feels no less of happiness
Than many a richer man, I guess,
When through the shades of eve he spies
The light of his own home, and cries,—
"Charco'! charco'!"
And Martha from the door replies,—
"Mark, ho! Mark, ho!"
"Charco'!"—"Mark, ho!"—Such joy abounds
When he has closed his daily rounds.

The hearth is warm, the fire is bright,
And while his hand, washed clean and white,
Holds Martha's tender hand once more,
His glowing face bends fondly o'er
The crib wherein his darling lies,
And in a coaxing tone he cries,
"Charco'! charco'!"
And baby with a laugh replies,—
"Ah, go! ah, go!"
"Charco'!"—"Ah, go!" while at the sounds
The mother's heart with gladness bounds.

—JOHN TOWNSEND TROWBRIDGE, in "Poems."

Sherman's Babbitt

At that time he had very small classes—meeting around a table. He came in with a bag bursting full of books, and took out a handful of notes which he arranged around him, —began to sway in his chair, then leaped out upon one of them and poured a barrage of criticism upon some doctrine or some line of poetry, —"to cast o'er erring words and deeds a heavnly show"—Buddha, Aristotle, Plato, Horace, Dante, Montaigne, Pascal, Milton, etc.

He deluged you with wisdom of the world; his thoughts were unpacked and poured out so fast you could not keep up with them. You did not know what he was talking about, but you felt that it was tremendously important, that some time it would count; that he was uttering dogmatically things that cut into your beliefs, disposed decisively of what you adored, driving you into a reconstruction of your entire intellectual system. . . .

You never felt for a moment that he was a pedagogue teaching pupils. You felt that he was a Coleridge, a Carlyle, a Buddha, pouring out the full-stuffed cornucopia of the world upon your head. . . . You were dealing with questions on the answer to which the welfare of nations and civilization depended. — From "Life and Letters of Stuart P. Sherman," by ZEITLIN and WOODBRIDGE.

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STOCK PRICES ARE INCLINED TO GO UPWARD

Gains Only Moderate and Cautious Attitude Prevails —Closing Is Firm

NEW YORK (AP)—Bull forces were content to rest on their oars and let the stock market drift on the extremely sluggish currents of speculative activity today.

Trading slumped to around the lowest levels of the past two years. Price trends fluctuated uncertainly, and were for the most part narrow and inconsequential. Support was provided for most pivotal shares, and the market as a whole maintained a steady-to-firm tone most of the time.

A moderate trickle of investment buying has come into the market in the past few days, but on the whole the public response to rather widely disseminated buying recommendations of two large commission houses has been anything but impressive.

Bulls were inclined to feel from the start that it would be difficult to maintain a sustained advance, and a cautious attitude has become rather general. Several important banking interests regard this as a healthy attitude, for they feel that a runaway market might result in a repetition of the spring and early summer crash, further unsettling business confidence.

Cautious Attitude Noted

It has been notable, however, that the bear faction has become, if anything, even more cautious than the bulls. If further efforts on the upside meet with scant success, nevertheless, precedent indicates that professional traders will finally again try their hand at the down-side of the market.

The overnight announcement of a drop of $17,000,000 in brokers' loans, in contrast to forecasts of a gain of $50,000,000 or so, failed to generate any considerable enthusiasm. Traders perhaps remembered that the flurry of bullishness created by the unexpected drop of $21,000,000 in the last full week of March proved ill-timed.

A bright item in the day's business news was report of heavy buying of copper, both for foreign and domestic use. Stewart Warner declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents, against 25 cents three months ago, and 87½ cents six months ago. R. C. A.-Victor management announced that production would be brought to full capacity by Aug. 1. Less favorable in its implications was announcement of substantial cuts in prices of iron and steel products at Chicago warehouses.

Some Good Advances

Radio and General Electric were active features, but failed to make headway. U. S. Steel was well supported at moderate concessions from yesterday's close, and General Motors held fairly steady. Westinghouse and American Can dropped a couple of points after meeting fair support during the earlier hours of trading. Auburn was a soft spot, losing a few points.

Auto Strop sold up nearly 5 in response to first half year earnings of $2.66 a share, more than double the like period of last year, but later reacted on profit taking. Curtis Publishing gained about 3 and Stewart Warner gained a like amount on the dividend announcement. Gillette, Paramount, Loose Wiles and Anaconda sold up moderately. Transamerica, first traded on this market, moved narrowly.

Credit was easy, call loans renewing at 2, and going to 1 per cent outside. Time money was about ¼ lower for most maturities.

The market leaders developed more resistance in the final hour, recovering about half of their extreme declines, U. S. Steel, which had been nearly a point lower, showed a small net gain and Radio made up a dip of about a point.

Transamerica, in its first day on the big board, lost about a point. Trading remained extremely dull, however, sales approximating only 1,150,000 shares. The close was firm.

Bonds Show Strength

Railroad bonds and a few other high-grade issues were accumulated today at the high levels established during the last few weeks, while secondary issues were neglected.

The activity which developed yesterday in the listed market to enable carrier issues to make the best showing in several weeks was viewed by bond men as a distinctly encouraging factor. Banks were understood to have added large blocks of bonds to their portfolios and bond houses see a better inquiry developing among private investors for fixed income securities.

Bond offerings for the week ended July 25 totaled $73,737,000 as compared with $85,700,000 last week.

A good demand developed for Canadian Pacific 4s, "Big Four" 4½s, Colorado & Southern 4½s, Great Northern 7s, Illinois Central 4¾s, "Nickel Plate" 4½s and St. Paul 5s of 1975. Great Northern 5½s were strong. Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s, which sagged 1¾ points yesterday, more than recovered its loss.

Best-grade utility and foreign issues continued upward. Trading in French and German issues provided most of the activity in the foreign group. American Telephone 5s and 5½s were active at higher prices.

MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD

Maine Central Railroad reports for June a surplus after charges of $64,747 comparing with surplus after charges of $401,504 for June, 1929, and surplus of $39,077 for June, 1928. Revenues for June last year included $519,000 back mail pay. For the six months ended June 30 surplus after charges was $588,588, equal, after allowing for preferred dividends for the period, to $4.27 a share on 120,071 shares of common stock outstanding. This compares with surplus after charges of $718,971, equal, after preferred dividends, to $5.36 a share of common in the first half of 1929.

RAIL EQUIPMENT

NEW YORK—Railroads in the first six months placed 49,208 new freight cars in service, American Railway Association announced. In the like period last year 32,794 were placed in service. New freight cars on order July 1 totaled 24,649, compared with 39,638 last year and 14,659 two years ago. Railroads also placed in service in the first six months 411 new locomotives, compared with 319 in the period in 1929. New locomotives on order July 1 totaled 364, compared with 386 last year and 106 two years ago.

IRON AND STEEL PRICES

Iron and steel warehouses in the Chicago district have reduced the prices of bars, shapes, plates, hoops and bands $2 a ton. In Pittsburgh warehouse prices on navy steel products have been reduced 15 cents per 100 pounds.

EASTERN MASS. ST. RAILWAY

Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway reports for June, 1930, net after charges, including depreciation, interest, etc., of $28,672, compared with $69,138 in June, 1929. Six months' net was $345,916, compared with $537,689.

FRIDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 25	Last July 24
42⅛	22	..	Abitibi	100	26	26	26	26⅛
37⅜	21⅞	1.60	Adams Ex	2600	21¼	26⅝	26⅝	27⅛
32	23	2	Adams Mill	200	26	26	26	35⅜
23¼	8	..	Adv-Rumely	200	11	10¼	11	..
41¼	15⅞	..	Adv-Ru pf	400	26¼	25½	26¼	25¼
1⅜	½	..	Ahumada	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
156⅜	103¼	3	Air Reduc	2400	118⅜	115	118⅜	115¼
35¼	18	..	Alleghany	1700	22¼	22	22¼	22½
99¾	89	5½	Allegh pf ww xl	600	90	90	90	92½
343	232	6	Allied Chem	1400	272	269½	272	269
126¼	121	7	Allied Ch pf	300	123¾	123¾	123¾	..
68	48⅛	3	Allis-Chal	2400	56¾	56⅝	56⅝	57
312	18	2	Amerada	200	24½	23⅝	23⅝	24½
103⅞	45⅛	..	Am Ag Ch	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6⅞
39	23	..	Am Ag Ch pf	100	32½	32½	32½	34⅝
97⅛	68	2	Am Bk Note	400	81	80	80	80
55½	27	..	Am Bosch	1200	32	31½	31¾	31½
54⅝	41⅜	2.40	Am Brake	100	43¾	43¾	43¾	43
21¾	8⅜	..	Am Br Bov	1200	19⅜	18¼	18⅝	19
80¾	60⅛	7	Am Br Bv pf	5000	77¼	77¼	77¼	77½
156½	108¼	4	Am Can	17600	131½	128⅝	131¼	130½
82½	42	6	Am Car & F	100	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	49⅝
69⅝	39	3	Am Chain	700	60⅜	59⅜	59⅝	60
101	75⅞	7	Am Chain pf	100	97½	97½	97½	..
51¼	36Z	2⅜	Am Chicle	500	45⅞	45¼	45¼	46
53	9¼	1.60	Am Com Alc	500	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	13
596	331¼	..	Am European	100	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	39
101¾	56¼	..	Am & FPw	9300	71⅞	70⅛	71⅜	71⅜
101	95	6	Am & FP 6	1000	99	99	99	..
111½	106¼	7	Am & FP 7	200	107½	107	107	..
33⅜	14	2	Am Hawaii	100	16	16	16	16
41⅞	21	..	Am Ice	100	35	35	35	..
55⅜	28¾	2⅜	Am Int Corp	3000	35⅜	34⅜	34⅜	35¼
35	22½	..	Am La Fr pf	10	20	20	20	21⅛
51½	30⅛	3	Am Metals	200	33½	33	33	33¼
95	65	7	Am Nat G pf	20	70¾	70¾	70¾	69¼
107	72¾	1⅜	Am Pw&Lt	1900	89¾	88	89¼	89
85	99	6	Am P&L 6	300	102	102	102	102
88¾	80	5	Am P&L pf st	200	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	85¾
39¾	23⅜	1½	Am Radiat	1400	26½	26¼	26½	26¼
100⅝	48	2⅜	Am Roll Mill	300	56½	56½	56½	57¼
67⅜	52½	5	Am Saf Raz	400	61⅜	61	61⅜	61½
26½	7¼	..	Am Seating	200	10	10	10	..
54½	46⅞	5	Am Ship Bld	80	49	49	49	50
79⅝	53	4	Am Smelting	5200	66⅞	65½	66¾	66
52¼	35⅛	2	Am St Fnd	300	40	39	39¼	39⅝
116	110½	7	Am Sti F pf	10	111½	111½	111½	..
27½	16	5	Am Tel & C	10	21	21	21	..
274¼	200⅛	9	Am Tel&T	9400	216½	214½	216½	215⅜
22⅝	16	..	Am Tel rts	6200	18⅞	18½	18¾	18½
124⅞	78⅛	1⅝	Am Wat W	1400	93	90	93	93¼
17⅞	6½	..	Am Zinc	500	10¾	10¼	10⅜	10½
79⅞	50	6	Am Zinc pf	100	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	65
81½	44½	3½	Anaconda	12000	51⅜	49⅞	51	49½
51⅝	34⅞	2.40	Anchor Cap	100	42	42	42	41⅞
29¼	19⅛	2	Arch Dan	1400	21⅞	21⅜	21¾	..
82⅞	74¼	7	Armour D pf	100	76¾	76¾	76¾	..
8⅛	4⅜	..	Arm Ill A	400	5⅞	5	5½	5
4⅞	2⅝	..	Arm Ill B	9700	3⅜	3	3¼	2⅞
65	55	7	Arm Ill pf	200	60	60	60	59½
46⅛	31½	4	Asso Apparl	1300	36⅞	35½	35½	35¾
50½	28	2½	Asso Dry G	100	34½	34½	34½	34½
242½	194	10	Atchison	400	223½	220	220	223½
108	102⅜	5	Atchison pf	100	105	105	105	104¾
51⅞	30⅛	1⅝	Atl Refin	10100	39¼	37½	38⅛	39
106	68	6	Atlas Prod pf	10	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	103½
263¾	91	4⅜	Auburn Auto	1500	127½	122¼	126	126
73½	37	3	Auto Strop A	6000	78	73½	77	73¼
—B—								
38	19⅜	1¾	Baldwin	900	24½	24	24⅛	24
122⅜	98¼	7	Balt & O	300	106⅜	106⅝	106⅞	106⅛
20¾	13¾	2	Barker Bros	100	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	..
34	20½	2	Barnsdall A	500	23½	23¼	23½	23¾
107	101¼	7	Beatrice pf	100	16	106	106	..
57⅜	27⅝	2	Bendix	8300	33	30⅞	32	31¾
80¼	42	2	Best & Co	900	47¼	45⅞	46⅞	46¼
110¼	75⅜	6	Beth Steel	400	85⅝	81⅜	83¼	82⅜
134	122¼	7	Beth Steel pf	500	128¼	128¼	128¼	127½
33¼	18	..	Booth Fish	200	19½	19½	19½	..
90⅞	60⅛	3	Borden	1800	80¼	77⅝	77⅝	78¾
50½	23⅜	3	Borg Warner	1100	30¼	30	30	30
25⅜	13⅛	..	Briggs	2600	24¼	23⅜	23½	24¼
35½	21	2	Briggs & Str	—	26¾	25	26	..
22¼	12½	..	Brockway	800	17	16⅛	17	17
94	84	6	Bkyn Man pf	100	91	91	91	..
30⅝	13⅛	3	Bruns Balke	600	16⅝	16	16⅜	16
43	33⅛	2½	Bucy cv pf	100	37½	37½	37½	..
16⅞	7⅞	1	Budd Mfg	200	9½	9½	9½	9¼
14⅝	6⅝	1	Budd Wheel	700	12	11⅛	12	11⅝
74	27½	1.60	Bullard	1200	37⅜	35	36⅞	36¾
43	26⅛	3	Bulova Watch	1100	29⅝	28⅞	28⅞	..
51⅞	29¼	1	Burroughs	1400	33¼	32¼	32¼	33¾
110	99	7	Bush T deb	30	102	102	102	102
112⅜	66⅛	..	Byers	1600	76½	75½	76⅝	76
114	109	7	Byers pf	200	114½	114½	114½	..
—C—								
2⅛	1	..	Callahan	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1
89⅞	48⅝	2	Calu & Ariz	100	55	54	55	1
33⅜	13	1½	Calu & Hecla	100	15¼	15¼	15½	15½
75⅜	56	5	Canada Dry	500	67⅝	67	67	67
226¾	184⅜	10	Can Pac	1900	187	186½	187	187
52¼	45⅜	..	Can Pac N	100	47	46¾	46⅞	47⅜
362⅜	186½	3	Case Thresh	1300	192	186	193¾	189¼
79¾	54	3	Caterpillar	2000	62⅜	62⅜	62⅝	63½
60	9	..	Celotex	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	15⅞
20	14½	..	Celen Corp	500	14½	14⅜	14⅜	..
67⅞	20½	4.20	Checker Cab	1000	26¾	26½	26½	26⅞
82½	51½	4	Ches Corp	400	64¼	63¼	63¼	..
241¾	171	10	Chic & Ohio	1500	189⅝	188¼	188¼	188
10	4¼	..	Chi & Alton	100	5⅜	4¾	5⅜	..
10⅝	4½	..	Chi & Alt pf	400	6⅛	4¾	6⅛	..
17¾	8½	..	Chi Gt West	400	11⅜	11¼	11¼	11½
52⅜	27	..	Chi Gt W pf	—	41	41	41	40
26⅝	12½	..	Chi M&SP	200	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
46¼	20½	..	Chi M&SP pf	100	24⅜	24¾	24¾	25¼
89⅞	66	5	Chi & NW	100	75	75	75	75⅛
37	11¼	..	Chi Pneu	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¾
55⅞	44	3½	Chi Pneu pf	100	43¾	43½	43½	..
32½	20	..	Chi Rock Isl O	100	20	20	20	20
43	24	3	Chrysler	1600	31⅝	30	30⅝	30½
49	38	3.60§	City Ice	100	42	41½	42	..
98¾	83	6½	City Ice pf	100	85	85	85	85
60	30	3	Clett Pbdy	100	35	35	35	..
52	33⅞	2	Coca Cola A	100	50¾	50¾	50¾	..
64⅞	50	2½	Col Palm	400	58	57¾	57¾	57½
35¾	14⅜	..	Collins&A	1000	22½	22½	22½	23
77	36½	2	Colo F&I	1300	51¾	48⅞	50¾	49¾
95	85	3	Colo Smelth	100	87½	86½	87½	87¾
80	68¾	4	Colo So 1pf	20	77	77	77	75
75	60	4	Colo So 2pf	10	69	69	69	65
97	58⅛	2§	Colum Gas	5400	61¼	62⅞	63⅞	63⅝
110	104¼	..	Col Gas pf A	100	106¼	106¼	106⅜	106¼
199	108	6	Col Carbon	2500	140¾	139½	140½	139
37⅞	15⅜	2⅜	Col Graph	2300	18⅞	18¼	18⅝	18⅜
40¾	23⅜	2	Com Cred	600	26	25⅞	26	26
44⅜	21⅞	..	Com Cred A	100	36	35¾	35¾	..
38	20¼	1	Com Sol	16600	28½	27½	28¼	27¾
20¼	12⅜	½	Commwlth So	200	14¼	14⅛	14¼	14⅜
104¾	99	..	Com So 1pf	300	101¼	100⅜	101¼	101¼
19¼	10⅛	..	Congoleum	800	13¾	12⅞	13	12½
1	⅛	..	Conley T st	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
28¼	18	2	Con Film pf	100	20½	20½	20½	20⅜
136⅞	96⅜	4	Con Gas	4800	112	109⅜	111¾	110⅞
103⅞	90½	4	Con Gas pf	4000	102½	101¾	102½	102¼
62	49	6	Con Ry C pf	200	54	54	54	..
2	⅞	..	Con Textile	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
52½	18½	..	Cont Bak A	100	24½	24½	24½	24¼
7	3	..	Cont Bak B	400	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3⅞
71⅝	50⅛	2½	Cont Can	2000	60¼	59¼	60	59½
37⅜	16⅛	2	Cont Dia Fib	100	20	19¾	19¾	20
8¼	3¾	..	Cont Motors	1000	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4⅛
30½	18⅜	..	Cont Oil	4500	21⅞	21	21½	21½
40⅞	20	1	Cont Shares	700	25½	25⅛	25⅜	25⅜
111⅜	87½	3⅞	Corn Prod	1300	97½	95⅞	96⅜	96½
33	15½	..	Coty	400	20¾	20⅜	20⅜	20⅝
35⅜	25½	2⅝	Cream of Wh	100	32	32	32	31½
96⅝	84⅞	5	Crown Cork	1500	52	50½	52	51
18½	13	1	Crown Zell	100	15	15	15	..
93⅝	70½	5⅝	Crucible	100	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	78½
117	104	7	Crucible pf	20	110⅞	110½	110⅞	109
19½	9	..	Cuba Co	200	12½	12¾	12½	..
9	5	..	Cub Am S	200	5	5	5	..
65⅜	45	..	Cub Am S pf	10	44⅝	44⅜	44⅝	..
48	30⅛	4	Cudahy	200	41½	41	41	..
126⅛	105¼	6	Curtis Pub	200	120	119	120	117
14⅞	6½	..	Curtiss Wr	1300	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	7½
19¾	8⅜	..	Curtiss Wr A	400	9⅞	9⅜	9¾	9⅝
90⅛	55	3½§	Cutler	600	62½	60½	60½	63
—D—								
43⅜	24⅝	..	Davison	500	29⅜	28½	28⅜	28¾
80	45	..	Deny RG pf	200	61	61	61	61¼
255⅜	195⅛	8	Det Edison	—	218	218	218	..
145¼	95¾	4*	Dupont	2500	112⅛	108⅝	111½	110⅞
103	97	8	Duplan S pf	320	105	104	105	..
—E—								
255⅛	175¾	5*	East Kodak	2000	213	209½	213	208¼
128½	120⅞	6	East Kod pf	10	128	128	128	..
37⅛	19⅜	3	Eaton Axle	200	25	25	25	25⅜
9¾	4	..	Elec Boat	400	4½	4½	4½	4½
114⅝	55⅛	6	Elec Auto Lt	2500	79¾	77⅜	78	79
103½	49¼	1	Elec P&L	7100	72½	70⅝	72	71⅝
112	105	7	Elec P&L pf	100	109	109	109	108⅜
100½	100½	..	El P&L 6 pf	100	100½	100½	100½	100½
79¼	61½	5	Elec Sto Bat	800	65¼	65	65	65½
66	39¼	2.40	Enp P S	100	53	52¾	52¾	..
50⅜	39¾	3	Equit Bldg	800	46	46	46	46
63¾	25⅛	..	Erie	500	42¼	42	42	42
43⅜	10⅝	..	Eureka Vac	200	12	12	12	12
30⅜	6½	..	Evans Auto L	100	10⅛	10½	10⅛	..
26⅜	22	1½	Ex Buffet	50	23½	23½	23½	..
—F—								
39¾	7	..	Fairbanks pf	60	15	13	15	15¼
50½	34¼	3	Fairb Morse	300	39½	38	39	39
27¼	10	2½	Fashion Pk	100	11	11	11	11½
12¼	7½	.80	Fed Motor T	100	8½	8½	8½	..
43	39	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	200	35	34¾	34¾	35½
89¾	56	2.60	Fidelity Ins	100	68	68	68	..
10½	2	.65§	Fifth Ave B	290	8½	8½	8½	..
33⅛	19¾	1.60	Firestone	100	21	21	21	..
87⅞	69⅞	6	Firestone pf	100	71½	71½	71½	71½
61⅜	46	2½	First Nat St	100	56	56	56	..
5½	2⅜	..	Fisk Rubber	2300	2½	2¼	2¼	2½
21	6½	..	Fisk Rub 1 pf	550	7½	7	7	7½
21¾	6½	..	Fisk 1 st pf cv	150	9¾	8	8	8
52⅞	40	3	Flohrsheim S	100	43½	43½	43½	43½
50⅞	25	2	Follansbee B	100	26	26	26	26
104½	60½	2	Foster & Wh	1000	86	85	86	83⅜
50	28⅛	..	Fourth Nat In	600	35¼	35	35	35½
28¾	11	..	Foundation	100	12½	12½	12½	12¼
57⅜	16⅛	4	Fox A	3700	48	46⅝	47½	47
55½	37	4§	Freeport Tx	800	45½	44¾	45	45
—G—								
11¾	5½	..	Gabriel A	600	8⅝	8½	8½	8⅝
7¾	2½	..	Gardner M	100	3	3	3	3
111⅞	78¼	4§	Gen Am Tk	500	86	85½	85⅜	86½
71	38⅝	4	Gen Asphalt	100	46	45	45	46½
38½	18¾	2	Gen Bronze	600	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	19
101	98	8	Gen Cbl C pf	100	99¾	99	99¾	..
95⅜	60¼	1.60	Gen Elec	19200	71¾	70½	71¼	71⅛
17⅞	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	1100	11⅝	11½	11⅝	11⅜
61¼	48⅛	3	Gen Foods	1800	55¼	55¾	55	55½
18⅜	8	1½§	Gen G&E A	600	10	9⅞	9⅞	10
59⅜	40½	3§	Gen Mills	1100	45¾	45½	45½	46
95	89	6	Gen Mills pf	100	91	91	91	..
96⅛	92⅜	5	Gen Mot S pf	1900	95	94⅞	95	94⅞
39⅜	37½	2§	Gen Motors	23900	46	45⅛	45¾	45½
131½	117½	..	Gen Motors 7	200	126¾	125¾	125¾	126⅝
41⅛	24	4	Gen O Ad A	100	28	28	28	28
21¾	8¾	..	Gen O Ad	100	12	12	12	12
51¼	30	..	Gen Theaters	800	34¾	34	34¾	34⅞
106⅞	75⅛	5	Gen Ry Sig	300	80	78½	78½	78½
90	65⅛	4§	Gen Refrac	3500	78¼	76	78	77½
106⅛	58	5§	Gillette	8100	82⅜	79	82⅜	79
20⅞	10⅜	..	Gimbel Br	700	12½	12½	12½	12½
38	15⅛	2§	Gimbel	400	18	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
105⅛	91	7	Glidden pf	2000	95	95	95	95
19	8¼	..	Gobel (Adolf)	800	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	9⅞
47⅞	34½	2½	Gold Dust	1200	41¼	40⅜	40⅞	40⅜
96⅞	84⅞	5	Goodyear	400	65¼	65	65⅛	65
15⅜	6	..	Gould Cp A	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
13⅜	5⅜	..	Graham-P	800	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅞
59⅞	18	3	Granby	800	23	22½	23	22½
52	30	1	Grand Silver	200	39	38	39	..
20⅝	10	..	Grand Union	1300	15¼	14⅞	15¼	15⅛
43	29	1	Grant (WT)	1200	32⅜	32½	32½	32⅜
102	71¾	5	Grt Nor pf	700	87	81⅞	82	81½
25⅜	18	2.75	Grt Nor Ore	—	21¼	21¼	21¼	21½
34½	19¾	1.40	Grt W Sug	100	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19¾
120	110⅜	7	Grt W Sug pf	200	116¼	116¼	115¾	115
28	12¼	..	Grisby Gru	—	15⅛	14½	15	14½
—H—								
34½	26	1½	Hack Wt	20	32¾	32⅝	32¾	32⅝
28½	26	1¾	Hack pf A	20	28	28	28	..
23¼	12⅝	..	Hahn Dpt St	8300	18½	17½	18½	17¼

1930 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 25	Last July 24
105	99	6	Hamiltn W pf	150	105	105	105	..
98	85	7	Hanna 1pf	10	91	91	91	91
72¼	50	2	Harbison	100	53	53	53	54¼
20	10½	1.20	Hartman B	200	14½	13⅝	14	14¼
17¾	5⅜	..	Hayes Body	200	8⅜	8	8	8
125¾	117	7	Herc P pf	10	121	120¼	121	..
109	70	5	Hershey Ch	200	96¾	96	96	97
51½	33	1¾	Holland F	500	33½	33	33½	..
138½	127	7	Houdaille B	300	11½	11⅛	11⅜	11½
116⅞	52¼	..	Houston Oil	2600	86¼	84	85⅝	84⅜
64½	49	..	Household F pf	200	63	63	63	..
41⅞	25⅛	4§	Howe Sound	100	27½	27½	27½	27⅜
53⅜	41	3½	Hud Man	200	47	46⅜	46⅝	46½
62⅞	25⅜	5	Hudson Mot	400	35	34	35	35
26⅝	13	2§	Hupp oMtors	3100	15	15	15	15
—I—								
136⅜	113¼	7	Ill Central	100	117½	117½	117½	117¼
80¾	73⅛	4	Ill Cen LL	10	80	80	80	..
32	19⅜	2	Ind Oil & G	300	23¼	22½	22½	22
17	4½	..	Indian Mot	1600	6	5⅞	5⅞	6
28⅜	8¾	..	Indian Refin	1200	13¾	13⅛	13¾	13¾
124	73	5a	Ind Rayon	100	90¾	90¾	90¾	..
30⅞	12½	2	Inspiration	1200	16⅜	15½	15⅞	15¾
17⅜	10¼	.45	Insuran Sh	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	..
8½	4½	..	Int Agri	100

BISCUIT NET REMAINS AT HIGH LEVEL

Acquiring New Companies —Commodity Price Decline Aids Profit

NEW YORK—National Biscuit Company's second quarter shows that the company is maintaining its high earnings' level in spite of the general business depression. The company reported for the June 30 quarter net profit of $5,371,141 after taxes, etc., equivalent to 80 cents a share (par $10) on 6,206,755 common shares or the quarter's dividend of 70 cents with 10 cents to spare. This compares with 68 cents a share in the preceding quarter and 81 cents a share on the common figuring on the same share basis in the June quarter of 1929.

Net profit for the first six months aggregated $10,036,757 after charges, etc., equal to $1.48 a share on the common, compared with $1.50 a share on same number of shares in 1929. For the six months the company covered dividend requirements with 8 cents to spare.

Biscuits earnings are greater in last six months of the year, with the third quarter showing the largest returns of any of the quarters.

The current year will show an increase in plant account. Already the company has absorbed the Pacific Coast Biscuit Company and the Bishop & Co. It is quite probable that other concerns will be acquired this year. As in the past, such additions probably would be absorbed into the system through the stock exchange. The company's policy is to acquire new companies that meet its high requirements, either in cracker manufacturing, milling, or cake or bread baking.

Good Inventory Situation

It is obvious that National Biscuit's inventory situation, which is always kept within careful bounds, is benefiting from the decline in the prices of commodities. Biscuit is the largest user of flour and sugar in the world, and has been able to buy needs in 1930 at much lower prices than in many years. This means enhanced profits, although it did pass along to its consumers last March benefits in the form of a cut in certain grades of crackers.

Biscuit manufactures bread at 19 different plants throughout the country, although its principal manufacture is biscuits. It makes more than 500 varieties of crackers identifying most of them by trade marks and trade names. It operates more than 40 cracker bakeries.

The company owns and operates its own carton factories, and makes its own flour. New acquisitions are rapidly absorbed and economies instituted immediately, with a consequent minimum of loss of efficiency. For instance, in 1929 the company spent a large part of the year welding new companies acquired in 1928 and 1929, and these are already making themselves felt in earnings, both through new business and reduced overhead.

If the current rate of business is maintained, the company probably will pay an extra dividend of 20 cents a share late in the year, which would bring aggregate of dividends on new stock to $3 for 1930. This means $7.50 a share on old stock, the split-up earlier in the year having been 2½ new shares for one old.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK STATEMENT

WASHINGTON — The combined statement of the 12 Federal Reserve banks compare as follows (000 omitted):

	July 23, 1930	July 16, 1930
Total gold reserves	$3,024,227	$3,030,745
Gld bld excl agst FR nts	1,595,028	1,609,628
Total reserves	3,194,061	3,197,235
Sec by US gvt oblig	59,029	70,557
Other bills disc'ted	130,941	136,473
Bills bght in open mkt.	150,523	168,667
Total bills on hand	341,093	375,697
Total U Sgovt sec	576,139	577,118
FR notes in actual circ	1,356,185	1,382,349
Member bank res acct.	2,432,086	2,460,457
Ratio of t'l res to dep and FR nt liab comb	83.2%	82.0%

The ratio of total reserve to net deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined for the 12 Federal Reserve Banks and the entire system as of July 23, compare with the previous week and a year ago as follows:

	July 23, 1930	July 16, 1930	July 24, 1929
Boston	83.0%	81.3%	77.3%
New York	87.4	85.2	70.3
Philadelphia	83.9	84.1	77.1
Cleveland	85.2	83.6	80.1
Richmond	72.7	73.1	63.6
Atlanta	76.4	74.5	64.1
Chicago	85.1	85.1	85.5
St. Louis	75.3	75.0	53.2
Minneapolis	68.7	69.2	75.1
Kansas City	74.6	73.8	79.7
Dallas	59.6	60.4	57.6
San Francisco	87.8	87.0	81.6
Total	83.2	82.0	74.7

The statement of New York Federal Reserve Bank compares as follows (000 omitted):

	July 23, 1930	July 16, 1930
Gold held ex agst FR nts	$273,397	$273,397
Total gold reserves	1,009,543	985,025
Total reserves	1,059,491	1,034,708
Total bills discounted	26,935	31,445
Bills bot in open mkt	37,175	51,483
Total U S Govt sec	180,217	180,663
Total bills and sec	249,577	268,841
Total resources	1,504,534	1,533,610
F R notes in actual circ.	158,714	160,639
Mem bank—res acct	1,033,682	1,026,525
Total deposits	1,053,239	1,053,586
Total liabilities	1,504,534	1,533,610

BANK OF FRANCE STATEMENT

PARIS—The principal items in this week's statement of the Bank of France (in francs, 000 omitted) compare as follows:

	July 18, '30	July 11, '30
Gold	44,912,000	44,457,000
Sight balances abroad	6,737,000	6,744,000
Net bills bght abroad	18,966,000	18,916,000
Com'cial bills, France	4,068,000	4,061,000
Advances agst stocks	2,725,000	2,765,000
Neg bonds of sink'g fd	5,394,000	5,394,000
Circulation	72,293,000	72,858,000
Total cred cur acct	15,594,000	14,341,000
Treasury	3,280,000	3,112,000
Sinking fund	4,964,000	4,459,000
Private	6,994,000	6,397,000
Total sight liabilities	87,887,000	87,200,000
Ratio	51.10%	50.98%
Bank rate	2½%	2½%

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT

LONDON—The weekly statement of the Bank of England (000 omitted) compares as follows:

	July 24, '30	July 17, '30
Circulation	£364,137	£365,120
Public deposits	9,904	10,396
Private deposits	103,471	105,092
Bankers accounts	67,265	69,587
Other accounts	36,306	35,505
Government securities	51,355	58,695
Other securities	29,2000	26,608
Disc and adv	7,098	6,217
Securities	222,102	20,391
Reserves	50,896	51,250
Prop res to liab	44.8%	44.3%
Bullion	155,033	156,371
Bank rate	3%	3%

BANK OF GERMANY STATEMENT

BERLIN—The Reichsbank condensed statement in marks (000 omitted) compares as follows:

	July 22, '30	July 15, '30
Silver and coin	180,700	162,200
Gold reserves	2,618,700	2,618,700
Bills of exch & check	1,427,200	1,486,000
Other assets	753,600	729,400
Reichsbank circulation	3,965,900	4,186,900
Bank rate	4%	4%

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	66	66
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	102	102
Alleghany '50s	96	96
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	104	103¾
Am Cotton Oil 5s '21	100⅜	100⅜
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	105¾	105½
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	97⅞	97⅞
Am F Pow 5s	87⅞	87½
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	77⅞	77⅞
Am Metals 5½s	97½	97½
Am Smelting 5s '47	102	102
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104	03½
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	165	164½
Am T & T col 5s '46	106⅛	105⅞
Am T & T '65s	105⅜	105¾
Am T & T sf 5s '60	105⅜	105¾
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	108¼	108⅛
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	107½	107½
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	97	97
Armour & Co 4½s '39	91½	91½
Armour & Co 5½s '43	82	81¾
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	96¼	96
Atch T&SF 4½s	132	130¼
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	95	94¾
B&O 4½s '33	100⅜	100½
B&O rfg 5s '95	103⅞	103⅛
B&O 5s ct Swn div	104¼	104¼
B&O 4½s cv	102	102
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	105½	105½
B&O 5s series D	103¾	103¾
B&O rfg 6s '95	110	110
Belding Hem 6s '36	77	77
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	107	107
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	109¼	109⅛
B&M '53s	99½	99½
Gotany Cons Mills 6½s '34	35½	35½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	98½	98¼
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	88	88
Bklyn Un Gas con 5s '45	103¼	103¼
Bush Term con 5s '55	100	100
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	97½	97¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	96½	96½
Can Nat 5s July	103¾	103⅝
Can Nat 5s Oct	103¾	103¾
Can Pacific 4½s '46	99¼	99¼
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	63	63
Can Pacific 5s '55s	102¾	102¾
Carolina Clin & O 5s '38	101⅞	101⅞
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	95½	95½
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	50	50
Ches & O 4½s '30 B	99¼	99¼
Chi & Erie 1st 5s '82	70	70
Chi Gt West 4s '59	71½	71¼
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	86¾	86¾
Chi & Nw 4½s '87	100¾	100½
Chi RI&P 4½s '52 A	95¾	95¾
Chi Ter Ha & SE 5s '60	96	96
Chi Un Sta 5s B '63	105½	105½
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	90½	90½
Chile Copper 5s '47	96	95⅞
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	91¼	91¼
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	104½	104½
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	99	99
Columbus Gas 5s	98	98
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 May	102	102
Colum Pow 5½s	95⅛	95⅛
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	99½	99½
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	99	98¾
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	102¾	102½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	55	55
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	74	74
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	94⅝	94⅝
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	101½	101½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	95¼	94¾
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	98	98
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	94¼	94⅛
Den & R G Wn rfg 5s '78	91¼	91¼
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101½	101½
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	107	106½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	91¾	91¾
Erie gen 4s '96	87¾	87¾
Erie 5s '67	93½	93½
Erie gen lien	81½	81½
Erie 75s	93¼	93¼
Erie & Jersey 1st 6s '55	112⅝	112⅝
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	101½	101½
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	23	26
Francisco Sug 7½s '42	88	88
Gen Baking 5½s	96⅛	96⅜
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103	102¾
Gen Pet 5s '40	102	102
Gen Steel Cast 5s '49	101	101
Gen Theater 6s	93¼	93¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	105⅜	105¾
Great Northern 5½s '52	112	111
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111¼	111¼
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	98⅞	98½
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	99½	99½
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	80	79¾
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	100½	100⅜
Humble Oil 5½s '32	101⅞	101⅞
Ill Cen 4s '52	92⅛	92⅛
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	101¼	101¼
Inland Steel 4½s '78	85	85
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	99¾	99¼
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	64¼	63½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	100½	100½
Int & Gt Nor 6s '62	102	102
Int Paper 6s '55	87	87
Int Rys Cen Am 5½s '47	93¼	93¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	90⅜	90⅜
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	111	110⅝
Int Tel & Tel 5s	97	97
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	106½	106½
L'Autaro 6s '54	83	82
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	90⅞	90¾
Loews Inc 6s '41 ex-war	100	100
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	100	100
Marion Steam S 6s	68	68
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	93	93
Met Edison 4½s '68	99¾	99⅝
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	101	101
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	103¾	103¾
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	78¾	78¼
Mo Pac 5s B '78	100¾	100¾
Mo Pac 5½s '49	100¼	100¼
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	103¼	103¼
Murray Body 6½s '34	100	100
Nash Chat & SL 4s '78	92⅞	92⅞
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	98	97⅞
N E T & T 4½s B '61	101½	101
NYC&HR con 4s '98	93⅝	92½
NYC&HR rfg & imp 5s 2013	107¾	107¾
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	106½	106½
N Y Chi & St L deb 4s '31	100½	100⅜
N Y Chi & StL 4½s '78	97	97
N Y Chi & St L 6s A '31	101¾	101¾
NY Connec Ry 4½s '53	100	100
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	114½	114¼
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	45	45
NY NH&H 4½s '67	94¼	94
NY Ry inc 6s '65	4¼	4¼
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106¾	106¾
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	100	100
NY Wchester & B 4½s '46	87½	87
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	60	60
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	102¾	102⅝
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103½	103⅜
Nor Am Ed 5s	98⅜	98⅜
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47.6	104½	104½
Nor Pac pr in 4s '977	93¼	93¼
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	113⅝	113⅝
Ore Short Line gld 5s '46	93	92⅝
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	102¾	102¾
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	104¼	104¼
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	101½	101⅜
Parmelee Trans 6s '44	70	70
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	64¼	64⅛
Penn R R 4½s D	97¼	97
Penn RR 4¾s '63	101¼	101¼
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	101	101
Penn R R gen 5s '68	110	110
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	109½	109½
Pere Marq 4½s	99½	99¼
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	95¾	95⅞
Phil Co 5s '67	100¾	100¼
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	101¼	101¼
Phil & Read C & I 6s '49	104¾	104¾
Poco Coal	94½	94½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	93¼	93
Pub Svs B&G 1970s	100¼	100¼
Pure Oil 5½s '37	100	99⅞
Purity Baking 5s '48	94½	94½
Pure Oil 5½s 1940	98¾	98½
Read rfg 4½s '97	100	100
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	96	96
Remington Rand 5½s ww	98¼	98¼
Rochester Gas 7s '46	107⅛	107⅛
Rock I Ar & Low 4½s '34	99¾	99¾
St L & S F 4s A '50	90⅞	90¾
St L & S F 4½s '78	92¾	92⅝
St L S W con 4s '32	99½	99½
St L S W 1st 5s '52	100¾	100¾
Seabd A L con 6s '45	55¾	55
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	44½	42¾
Shell Pipe 5s '52	96	96
Shell Union 5s '47	97	96¾
Shell Nn 5s ct ww	99¾	99¾
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	101½	101¼
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	104⅛	103¾
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	104¾	104⅝
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102⅝	102⅛
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	101	101
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	96	95⅝
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	104¾	104¾
Solvay 5s	97¾	97¾
So Pac 4½s '68	98⅛	98⅛
So Pacific of Calif 5s '37	103	103
So Pac Oregon A 4½s '77	99	99⅛
So Ry gen 4s '56	90½	90½
So Ry con 5s '94	112	111
So Ry gen 6½s '50	123¾	123⅜
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	106¼	106¼
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104	104
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	99¼	99¼
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	107	107
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	90¾	90¾
Texas Corp 5s '44	104¾	104¼
Tex & Pac 5s La div '31	100½	100½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	26	25½
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 ww	109½	109½
Union Pac 1st '47	97½	97½
Union Pacific 4s '68	90¾	90¾
U S Rubber 5s '47	81¾	81½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	101½	100⅞
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	88½	88⅛
Va Ry 5s '62	106¾	106¼
Wabash 4½s '78	93½	93⅛
Warner 6s ww	99	99
Warner Bros Pict 6s	100	99¾
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	105¼	105¼
West Pa Pow 5½s F '53	105⅝	105⅝
Western Electric 5s '44	104	104
Western Maryland 4s '52	85	85
Western Maryland 5½s '77	100	99⅞
Western Un r e 4½s '50	100	100
Western Un 5s '51	104	103⅝
Western Un col 5s '38	109½	109½
Western Un 5s 1960	104	104
Wheel & L E 4½s '66	94¾	94¾
Wheeling Stl 4½s B '53	91½	91½
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	102½	102½
White Sew Mach 6s '36 xw	63	63
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	20	20
Youngstown Sheet 5s	102⅞	102⅞
Wic Cen 4s	75⅞	75¾

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	85¼	85¼
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	95½	95½
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	73	73
Argentine 5½s '62	93¼	93¼
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	99	99
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	99¼	99¼
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	98⅞	98¾
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	99	98⅞
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	98½	98⅜
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	99	99
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	98½	98½
Australia 4½s 57	77⅞	77¾
Australia 5s '55	89	89
Australia 5s '57	88½	88½
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	97⅝	97⅝
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	94½	94½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	109¾	109⅝
Belgium (King) 7s '55	114½	114¼
Belgium (King) 7s '56	109½	109½
Berlin 6s '58	91	91
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	91⅝	91⅝
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	92¼	92
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	71⅞	71⅞
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	71½	71½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	88	88
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	105⅞	105¾
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	89¾	89½
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	76½	76
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	75¾	75¾
Brazil (US) 8s '41	100⅝	100⅝
Breda 7s ww	75½	75½
Brisbane 5s '57	82½	82½
Budapest (City) 6s '62	77⅜	77
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	88¼	87½
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	94	94
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	90½	90¼
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	101¾	101¾
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	77¾	77¾
Colombia (Rep) 6s Jan	75½	75½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	75	75
Copn'n (City) 4½s '53	92⅜	92⅜
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	101	100¾
Cuba (Rep) '45s	94¼	94
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	71	71
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	93¼	93¼
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	100¾	100¾
Dominic (Rep) sf 5½s '42	99	97
Dutch E I 6s '47	102½	102½
Est R R Co 7s '54	105⅞	105⅝
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	97⅝	97⅝
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	100	99⅞
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	108	108
French (Rep) 7s '49	119½	119⅜
French (Rep) 7½s '41	124⅝	124½
Germ 7s '49	106¼	106¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '28	90¼	90¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	84½	84⅜
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	84	84
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	93	93
Germ G E 7s '45	104⅛	103½
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	96	96
Hamburg 6s '46	96⅛	96
Ilseder Steel 6s '48 ct	88	88
Irish Free State 5s '60	100⅞	100⅛
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	95	95
Italy (King) 7s '51	98⅜	98
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	93⅞	93½
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	100¼	100¼
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	105⅛	105⅛
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s	92⅛	92
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57	85⅛	85
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	96¼	96¼
Leipzig (City) 7s rcts '47	96½	96½
Lyons (City) 6s '34	105⅞	105⅞
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	105⅞	105¾
Minas 6½s '58	69¾	69
Montevid (City) 6s '59	93	92
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '72	107	107
Norway (King) 5s '63	995	99¼
Norway (King) 6s '52	103¼	103¼
Uorwegian El 5½s '57	93	93
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	90¼	90¼
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	96	96
Oslo (City) 6s '55	102½	102
Oslo G & E 5s '63	92½	92½
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	105½	105½
Peru 6s '60	71½	71½
Peru 6s '61	71¼	71
Peru 7s '59	71¼	71
Perus 7s '59	93	93
Poland 7s '47	84½	84½
Poland 8s '50	94¼	94¼
Queensl'd (State) 6s '47	98⅝	96⅝
Rhine West '53 ww	90¾	90¾
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	90	90
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53	73	73
Rome (City) 6½s '52	90¼	90¼
Royal Dutch 4s ww	89¾	89¾
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	89½	89½
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	108	108
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	86½	83½
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	87	82
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	73½	73½
Sweden (King) ct 5½s '54	107¼	107¼
Swiss Confed 8s '40	107½	107½
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	106	105½
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	91¼	91¼
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '32	99¾	99¾
Toho El Pow 7s '55	100	100
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	91	91
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	87⅛	87
Tolima (Dept) 7s '47	72½	72½
Trondhjem 5½s '57	97¾	97¾
Tjirwa El Pow 1st 7s '45	100½	100½
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105	105
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	91¼	90¼
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	96½	96½
Vienna 6s '52	86	86
Warsaw 7s '58	65½	64½
Westphalia El 6s '53	83	82¾
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	97	97

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last July 25	Last July 24
3½s '47	100.31	100.31	100.31	100.31	100.29
1st 4¼s '47	102.5	102.5	102.3	102.3	102.5
4th 4¼s '38	103.0	103.2	103.0	103.0	103.2
UE 3⅜s '47	101.30	101.30	101.30	101.30	101.30

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102.8-32.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	3%	2%
Commercial paper	3¼@4	3¼@4
Customers' loans	5	5
Collateral loans	5	5
Time Loans—		
Sixeyt-ninety days	2¾@3	2¾@3
Four to six months	3 @3½	3 @3½

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	35c	34⅝c
Bar silver in London	16 7-16d	16d
Bar gold in London	85s 1d	85s 1d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$82,000,000	$1,148,000,000
Balances	50,000,000	166,000,000
F R bank credit	48,909,545	123,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	2 @1⅞
60 days	2 @1⅞
90 days	2 @1⅞
4 months	2⅛@2⅜
5 months	2⅛@2⅛
6 months	2⅛@2¼

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	3½%	Bombay	5%
Chicago	3½	Calcutta	5
Boston	3	Budapest	5½
Cleveland	4½	Copenhagen	4½
Dallas	4	Lisbon	7½
New York	2½	London	3
Philadelphia	3½	Paris	2½
Kansas City	4	Helsingfors	6½
Minneapolis	4	Riga	7
Richmond	3½	Prague	5
St. Louis	4	Rome	5½
San Francisco	4	Sofia	6
Athens	8	Stockholm	3½
Amsterdam	3	Tokyo	5.48
Berlin	4	Madrid	6
Berne	4	Vienna	5½
Brussels	3	Oslo	4½
Bucharest	9	Warsaw	6½

Foreign Exchange Rates

	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling: Demand	$4.86½	$4.86½	$4.8665
Cables	4.86⅝	4.86½	4.8665
France—franc	.0393⅛	.0393½	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1398½	.1398	.139
Italy—lira	.0523⅞	.0524	.0526
Germany—mark	.2388	.2388	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1414¼	.1414¼	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296	.0296	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2680	.2680	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129¾	.0129¾	.193
Holland—florin	.4024½	.4024½	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1755	.1755	.1749
Norway—krone	.2679	.2679½	.268
Poland—zloty	.1122	.1122	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0460	.0460	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.005	.0059⅜	.193
Spain—peseta	.1145	.1143	.193
Sweden—krona	.2689½	.2689½	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1044	.1044½	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.017	.0177	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.3175	.3150	
Shanghai—tael	.3800	.3737½	*
India—rupee	.3610	.3612	.3650
Japan—yen	.4930	.4934	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4962½	.4962½	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5632	.5632	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3613	.3621	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.1090	.1095	.1196
Chile—peso	.1207	.1207	1.2125
Colombia—peso	.9675	.9675	.9737
Peru—pound	.3700	.3700	.40
Uruguay—peso	.8515	.8515	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	1.00 9-64	1.00 9-64	1.00

*Par unsettled.

AMERICAN REPUBLICS EARNINGS

American Republics Corporation reports for the quarter ended June 30 net of $241,452 after charges and federal taxes, equivalent, after 7 per cent preferred dividend requirements, to 31 cents a share on 209,180 no-par shares of common, contrasted with net loss of $194,875 in the preceding quarter and net of $248,801, or 35 cents a common share, in the second quarter of 1929. Net for six months was $46,577 after charges and federal taxes, equivalent to 46 cents a share on 100,000 shares (par $100) of 7 per cent preferred, compared with $154,713, or $1.64 a share on the preferred, in the first half of 1927.

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Modern in every detail The HOTEL SHERATON, because of its unusual location on an exclusive residential street on the banks of the Charles River, yet not more than ten minutes from the business and shopping district, has become a most popular hotel for persons seeking a home or transient accommodations.

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Overlooking the Beautiful Fenway Park

A modern hotel with the harmonious atmosphere of a private home. To ladies traveling alone courteous protection is assured.

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Two persons (double bed) . $4.00 a day and up
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Suites for permanent and transient guests. No rooms without bath.

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Located just off Massachusetts Avenue.
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Suites for four $5.00 6.00
Nothing higher

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at Entrance to Fenway
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Every Room has Private Bath
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From $14 Weekly
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Splendid location overlooking Fenway
One block from Commonwealth Ave.
Easy walking distance to Christian Science church.

Australia Moves to Conserve Timber

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CANBERRA, Australia—A measure providing for extensive forestry experimentation in the federal capital territory, with the intention of pushing reafforestation in Australia and so providing for what authorities regard as a coming world shortage of timber in 25 years' time, was recently introduced into the Federal Parliament, by the Forestry Bureau.

Arthur Blakeley, Minister of Home Affairs, stated that Australia had been prodigal with its timber resources and had given little consideration to reafforestation. Australia, he said, was importing four times as much timber as it exported, the amount of timber exported having declined steadily since 1903, mainly because the forests were being gradually cut out. It was claimed by authorities that in 25 years the United States would have exhausted her supplies of softwoods and Australia would then have to turn to other countries for supplies. At present because of competition between mills on the Pacific coast of North America, Australia was obtaining this timber under very economical conditions.

Although the forest areas of Australia, Mr. Blakeley said, were limited to about 15,000,000 acres, he believed that they could be increased by planting on land which did not now produce the right kind of timber. Instead of employing only 45,000 men as at present, the forest areas of Australia should be giving employment to at least 100,000 people.

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Corner Beacon, Marlboro and Charlesgate East
Unique in Boston for its unusual combination of friendly atmosphere and individual independence. Apartments with large rooms, open fireplaces and spacious closets, available for permanent or transient occupancy. Unobstructed view of Charles River Basin and Back Bay Park.
Within easy walking distance of the Christian Science church.
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"On the Ocean Front and Historic South Shore"

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Special Weekly Rates
Overlooking the Charles River and Its Esplanade
Rooms and Suites All With Bath
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A quiet, charming, homelike hotel within easy walking distance of Christian Science church.
Excellent Cuisine
Reasonable Rates
C. S. Andrews, Mgr. Kenmore 1480

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Within seven minutes to shopping center
Transient or Residential
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EUROPEAN PLAN
Terrace Garden Cafe—Adjacent Garages
Ten minutes' walk to Christian Science church

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WATCH HILL, R. I.
White Service Throughout
Bathing, Dancing and all Outdoor Sports
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NOW OPEN
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North Scituate Beach, Minot P. O., Mass.
Ideal Playground for Children
"On the Ocean Front"
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Halfway between Boston and Plymouth
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Also Operating The Charlesgate one of Boston's Best Hotels
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Most uniquely located hotel on the Atlantic seaboard. Out at sea at end of pier. Beautiful combination of sea and country. Bathing 75°. Miles of sandy beach directly bordering grounds. Modern hotel. Land and sea sports.
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South of Cape Cod
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Situated on one of the most historical spots in America, overlooking Plymouth Rock and Bay. Bath or running water in every room. Open all year round.
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Large, Airy Rooms, Well Furnished and Modern in Every Way

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Rooms With Running Water and Toilet
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250 Rooms, Bath Connecting
Rates, Single $2 to $4; Double $3 to $5
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Please mention The Christian Science Monitor

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"The South's Finest Apartment Hotel"
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The Lake and Lincoln Park at your door. Enjoy your favorite outdoor recreation (golf, tennis, horseback riding, boating, bathing). Summer where your room or suite of rooms is fanned by cooling Lake breezes. Hotel accommodations of the highest order. Beautifully appointed rooms or suites at attractive daily or monthly rates. Fine restaurants with club or a la carte service. Perfect summer homes for permanent or transient guests. Write for rates—today!

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A dignified, genteel hotel . . . with an inviting atmosphere. Smart and modern in appointments—with unusually large outside rooms each with bath, shower and circulating ice water.

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Overlooking Meridian Plaza — Ideal for Motorists
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Every room with private bath and circulating ice water
70% of Rooms
$2 to $3 Per Day
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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

ROGERS WINS IN STRAIGHT SETS

Nunns, Mercur and Hall Also Advance in Canadian Tennis Singles

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—With the semi-finalists determined in both of the men's events in the annual Canadian lawn tennis championships of July 24 the remainder of the play has taken on a three-cornered international aspect in both the singles and the doubles. In the singles, Gilbert Nunns of this city defeated Marcel Rainville of Montreal, in three out of four sets and is the only Canadian left in the running for the title which was not defended this year by Dr. Jack A. Wright Jr. of Montreal. He will meet Frederic Mercur of South Bethlehem, Pa., in one semifinal, Mercur having defeated J. S. Proctor of this city in a five-set match in which the winner led at 2 sets to 0.

In the lower semifinal G. Lyttleton Rogers, the tall Irish internationalist, will meet J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, N. J. Rogers won in straight sets from C. W. Aikman, his doubles partner, while Hall lost only one set to Walter Martin of Regina.

In the doubles Mercur and Hall is the only American team to survive while two complete Canadian sets have reached the second last round. The fourth pair are Aikman and Rogers. The Mercur-Hall pair is favored to win the title, although the Ontario and eastern Canada champions, W. L. Rennie and Proctor, are expected to give them a struggle.

In the ladies' singles Miss Olive Wade lost her first set, but she advanced to the semifinal at the expense of Mrs. H. L. Beer. Two other Toronto players reached the semi-finals, Miss Jean A. Burritt and Mrs. E. F. Coke, while Miss Marjorie Leeming of Victoria, a former champion, completes the bracket. The summary:

CANADIAN LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS—MEN'S SINGLES—Fifth Round

Frederic Mercur, South Bethlehem, Pa., defeated J. S. Proctor, Toronto, 6—4, 6—4, 2—6, 4—6, 6—3.

Gilbert Nunns, Toronto, defeated Marcel Rainville, Montreal, 6—3, 6—4, 3—6, 6—2.

G. Lyttleton Rogers, Dublin, Ire., defeated C. W. Aikman, Montreal, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4.

J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., defeated Walter Martin, Regina, 6—1, 3—6, 6—0, 6—3.

LADIES' SINGLES—Fourth Round

Miss Olive Wade, Toronto, defeated Mrs. H. L. Beer, Ottawa, 1—6, 6—2, 6—3.

Miss Jean A. Burritt, Toronto, defeated Miss Hope Leeming, Victoria, B. C., 6—4, 6—3.

Mrs. E. F. Coke, Toronto, defeated Miss B. Symons, Toronto, 7—5, 6—8, 8—6.

Miss Marjorie Leeming, Victoria, B. C., defeated Miss M. C. Brock, Toronto, 6—2, 6—3.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Fourth Round

Frederic Mercur, South Bethlehem, Pa., and J. G. Hall, South Orange, N. J., defeated Keith Werner and R. D. Lusch, California, 2—6, 6—0, 6—1, 6—4.

W. L. Rennie and J. S. Proctor, Toronto, defeated Marcel Rainville and R. Longtin, Montreal, 6—2, 6—2, 1—6, 7—5.

G. L. Rogers, Dublin, and C. W. Aikman, Montreal, defeated W. S. Waugh, Toronto, and Gordon Pirt, Winnipeg, 8—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Gilbert Nunns, Toronto, and Walter Martin, Regina, defeated G. H. Raper, Montreal, and A. M. Hern, Ottawa, 10—8, 6—2, 6—0.

LADIES' DOUBLES—Fourth Round

Mrs. H. Bickle and Miss Symons, Toronto, defeated Miss J. A. Burritt, Toronto, and Miss E. E. Billings, Montreal, 6—3, 5—7, 9—6.

MIXED DOUBLES—Second Round

Miss E. E. Billings, Montreal, and Jack De Lara, California, won by default from Andrew and Betty King-Smith.

Miss Hope Leeming, Victoria, and Gordon Pirt, Winnipeg, defeated Miss J. Johnson and F. B. McLellan, Toronto, 6—2, 6—3.

Third Round

Miss Marjorie Leeming, Victoria, and K. S. Proctor, Toronto, defeated Miss Claudet and G. Leclerc, Ottawa, 6—2, 6—0.

Miss Olive Wade and J. McCausland, Toronto, defeated Miss B. Gravett and W. W. Hyndman, Toronto, 6—1, 6—3.

Miss E. E. Billings and Jack De Lara defeated Miss M. Coulson and E. C. Connolly, Ottawa, 7—9, 6—4, 6—2.

Mrs. H. L. Beer, Ottawa, and C. W. Aikman, Montreal, defeated Miss Hope Leeming, Victoria, and Gordon Pirt, Winnipeg, 8—4, 5—7, 6—3.

Mrs. P. Haworth and J. De N. Kennedy, Toronto, defeated Miss M. Cockshutt, Brantford, and Ken Crowder, Winnipeg, 4—6, 5—2, 6—1.

Miss E. McDonald, Toronto, and C. E. Sheppard, Ottawa, defeated Mrs. F. V. Woodbury, Halifax, and E. Rechnitzer, Toronto, 6—3, 4—6, 6—1.

AMERICAN FOOTBALL GAME AT GUATEMALA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GUATEMALA—What was probably the opening game of the 1930 football season took place here July 13, when a desperate battle was staged between the Electricas and Piratas, the former finally emerging victorious by a score of 7 to 2.

The game was played in a torrential rain, which handicapped open play but added to the amusement of the native fans, who were looking upon their first example of American football. In spite of the mud and water, all of the long gains were made on forward passes, and the only touchdown was registered as a result of three successive tosses, all completed, which carried the ball 60 yards to the goal line.

The game had a cosmopolitan flavor, both quarterbacks calling signals in Spanish, while the referee and umpire both used English; and while the band played "The Stars and Stripes Forever," the fans cheered on the players with cries of "Bueno!" and "Bravo!" The game was well received by the Guatemalans, and promises to be a popular sport in a sporting country. The altitude is a handicap to the players, but the cool climate makes it possible for the game to be played the year around.

ROTHENBERG SCORES PAR 72

NEW LONDON, Conn. (AP)—Rudy Rothenberg, an unknown from the Wolf Hollow Country Club, Delaware Water Gap, Pa., shot a par 72 to win medal honors over a big array of favorites in the 18-hole qualifying round of the men's invitation golf tournament at the Shenecossett Country Club July 24. Rothenberg, on the first nine, combined three birdies with six pars to turn in 33. He encountered all sorts of trouble on the home-coming nine, which he negotiated in 39 strokes for 72 and the only par score of the day. Second place at 75 went to Quincy Ryan of Short Hills, N. J., Paul Haviland of Bridgeport, winner of the tournament in 1928 and a favorite this year, tied with two others at 76 for third. Max Marston of Philadelphia, who retired the first Shenecossett trophy by winning it for the third time last year, scored 77 July 24.

NEWTON AND GAVUZZI WIN LAP

STE. ANNE DE LA PERADE, Que. (AP)—Arthur Newton of South Africa and Pete Gavuzzi of Southampton, Eng., won their fourth lap in succession in the international relay race, July 24. Newton and Gavuzzi covered the 56 miles from Quebec in 7h. 9m. Their total elapsed time for the five laps so far was 34h. 19m.

BY-PLAYS

WELCOME TO A NEW SPORTS PAGE HEROINE

BOBBY JONES, Mrs. Helen Wills Moody, and Bill Tilden have been accomplishing so much in the world of athletics during the last few years, and have had their names so constantly before the public, that when a new star appears on the horizon there is a reviving interest and fresh welcome in any performance of note by the newcomer. Such we have today in the person of Helene Madison of Seattle, Wash.

Miss Madison suddenly burst upon the sport page panorama last winter in the A. A. U. of the United States women's indoor swimming championships in Florida. Now she comes back with four of the most brilliant performances every chained together in any swimming meet by man or woman. At Long Beach, Calif., in open salt water, before crowds varying from 10,000 to 15,000—which were records for swim crowds in the United States—Miss Madison improved four world's standards for women.

Not the least remarkable feature of this performance was the spread in distance. The sprint record-breaker seldom goes beyond the quarter-mile and the distance record-breaker is not much good at sprints. Miss Madison, however, set world's records of 1m. 8.2s. for the 100-meter freestyle sprint, 5m. 39.4s. for the 440-yard freestyle, 11m. 41.2s. for the half-mile, and 24m. 34.2s. for the mile on four consecutive days. Evidently not contented with this work, she took part in a meet of the Vancouver Amateur Swimming Club, July 13, and made a new unofficial record of 59s. for the 100-yard freestyle and 26.8s. for the 50-yard freestyle. It would be interesting to know whether she has developed some new variation of the crawl stroke that has peculiar efficiency, or whether her superiority is due simply to an extraordinary gift of strength and power and leverage.

* * *

THE VALUE OF THE BASE HIT

Just what the value of a base hit is in the winning of a major-league pennant appears to be one of the questions of the day for baseball fans to solve. The lively ball has resulted in the National and American Leagues having many more .300 hitters than was the case in the days when Honus Wagner, Nap Lajoie, Pop Anson, Mike Donlin, Hugh Duffy and a host of other famous players were taking their swing at the ball; but this does not seem to solve the problem. The Phillies of the National League are today bringing up the rear of the procession in the older of the major-league championship standings, and yet that club has the best two batsmen in the league—O'Doul and Klein. O'Doul has the fine average of .408, while Klein has one of .403.

It is, of course, true that it takes base hits to score runs, and you must score runs if you are going to win ball games; but the old theory that a strong defense is a good offense still holds true, and the Phillies and their two heavy hitters are helping to prove that theory. In other words, while O'Doul and Klein are piling up the base hits with considerable regularity, their fellow players are letting the other teams score more runs on less hitting, and this will never win any ball games.

* * *

TILDEN JOINS THE SELECT CLASS

When William T. Tilden 2d won the Wimbledon lawn tennis singles championship recently he not only became the fiftieth champion that that famous tournament has produced since it was first started in 1877, but he became one of the few persons ever to win the English title three times or more. In fact, only six others have won it that number of times. There is no question but what, although the title of world's champion has been taken away from the tournament, it is the most difficult men's singles tennis championship that there is to win, and it draws the highest-class field of any such event. No wonder is it that there are not more three-year or more winners among the 50.

It is also interesting to note that Tilden is the only American ever gaining three victories at Wimbledon and, with William Johnston, the only player from the United States ever to win the title. The fact that 10 years elapsed between his first and last victories make his record even more imposing. The men who have won the title three or more times are, besides Tilden: W. Renshaw, seven times; H. L. Doherty, five; R. F. Doherty and Anthony F. Wilding, four each, and W. Baddeley and A. W. Gore, three each.

The United States has six players who have won its championship three times or more since it was first held in 1881, and three of the six have won it seven years, with good prospects of one of the three making a new record of eight years. The three seven-year men are Richard D. Sears, the first to hold it; William A. Larned and Tilden. Robert D. Wrenn held it four years and O. S. Campbell and Malcolm W. Whitman three each. Unless Henri Cochet of France competes in the United States tournament this year, there is little doubt but what Tilden will break the triple tie now existing for most victories.

East vs. West in Essex Net Final

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER - BY - THE - SEA, Mass.—Play on July 24 advanced Miss Marjorie A. Morrill of Dedham, Mass., and Miss Marjorie K. Gladman of Santa Monica, Calif., to the final round of the singles event in the Essex County Club's invitation tennis tournament.

Miss Morrill gained the title round by defeating Miss Dorothy Weisel of Sacramento, present California state champion, 6—0, 6—2. The Dedham girl lost a match to Miss Weisel in the Longwood tournament last week, but this time Miss Morrill stroked severely and managed to outpace the Californian, earning 22 points to Miss Weisel's four.

Midge Gladman, University of Southern California undergraduate, gained the final round through a victory over a sister Californian, Miss Josephine N. Cruickshank of Santa Ana, graduate of the University of California, and present intercollegiate champion. Miss Cruickshank started the match well, winning the first set at 6—1, but after that Miss Gladman's game improved, while Miss Cruickshank's fell below the efficiency displayed in the opening set. The score of the match was 1—6, 6—4, 6—1.

Rain interfered with some of the doubles matches. Two teams, however, advanced. Miss Alice C. Francis of South Orange, N. J., and Ann Page of Philadelphia, surprised the gallery with their victory over Mrs. J. Dallas Corbiere of Southboro and Mrs. William Endicott of Boston, 7—5, 2—6, 6—2.

ESSEX COUNTY CLUB INVITATION TENNIS TOURNAMENT—SINGLES

Semifinal Round

Marjorie K. Gladman, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., 1—6, 6—4, 6—1.

Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, Mass., defeated Dorothy Weisel, Sacramento, Calif., 6—0, 6—2.

DOUBLES—Second Round

Alice C. Francis, South Orange, N. J., and Ann Page, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. J. Dallas Corbiere, Southboro, Mass., and Mrs. William Endicott, Boston, 7—5, 2—6, 6—2.

Third Round

Edith A. Cross, San Francisco, and Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, Oakland, Calif., defeated Marjorie A Morrill, Dedham, Mass., and Margaret Blake, Lenox, Mass., 6—4, 7—5.

GERALD BALDING HAS HANDICAP INCREASED

LONDON (AP)—Two of the British polo players on the international squad going to the United States for the cup matches in September have had their handicaps changed by the Hurlingham Club.

Gerald Balding, who has been so successful at No. 2 in the test matches, has had his rating increased from 7 to 8 goals, Capt. Richard George, the latest choice for No. 1, is reduced from 8 to 7.

Thus the total rating of the British lineup, as it appeared in the last test match, remains unchanged, with Pat Roark, No. 3 man, and Lewis L. Lacey, back, each rated at 9 goals. The total is 33 goals.

ANOTHER NIGHT GAME

NEW YORK (AP)—Manhattan College of New York and Oglethorpe University of Atlanta will play the first night football game ever staged in New York on Friday, Oct. 10, at the Polo Grounds, it was announced July 24.

U. S. Navy Captures Leech Cup Again

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—For the second year in succession, the tennis forces of the United States Navy gained a one-sided victory of 6 to 1 over the United States Army in the annual Leech Cup interservice matches at the Chevy Chase Club near here July 19.

In spite of the score the Army furnished strong opposition and the victorious side was not decided until late in the afternoon, when two youthful naval ensigns, William A. Howard and James Farrin, won from Lieutenants S. K. Robinson and David D. Hedekin, 6—4, 6—1, in the doubles, which followed the singles.

There were no upsets in the matches. When they were called at sunset, one doubles contest stood deadlocked, whereupon the Army No. 1 team of Majors Robert C. Van Vliet Jr. and Thomas D. Finley decided to default so that their opponents, Commander C. C. Gill and Lieut. G. W. Smith, might gain the right to compete in the United States doubles tournament at Chestnut Hill, Mass., next month. Under the rules of the U. S. L. T. A., the winning No. 1 doubles team in a Leech Cup match is entitled to participate in the national doubles event.

The Leech Cup was presented to the navy by its donor, Abner Y. Leech Jr., one of Washington's foremost tennis patrons. A crowd of notables, headed by Ernest Lee Jahncke, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, witnessed the matches.

ENGLISH AND UNITED STATES FENCERS TIE

LONDON (AP)—The English and American teams drew in the foils event of the three-weapon fencing matches for the Robert Thompson Trophy with eight wins each July 24. The épée contest will be held in Birmingham July 25, and the sabers at Edinburgh July 26.

F. S. Righeimer Jr., won three matches and lost one; J. F. Potter and J. R. Huffman, split even in four matches and C. C. Shears dropped three out of four for the Americans. For England, J. C. Lloyd won four matches and lost none; Maj. A. D. Pearce won three and lost one. M. J. Badington-Smith won one and lost three, and Maj. P. G. Doyne lost all four of his matches.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Louisville	59	35	.628
St. Paul	53	41	.564
Toledo	54	41	.568
Kansas City	46	45	.505
Minneapolis	47	47	.500
Columbus	43	53	.448
Milwaukee	38	58	.396
Indianapolis	36	56	.391

RESULTS JULY 24

Louisville 8, Columbus 7.
Minneapolis 15, Milwaukee 13.
Kansas City 6, St. Paul 1.
Kansas City 8, St. Paul 7.
Toledo 10, Indianapolis 2.

MISS CARVER WINS TITLE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Miss Priscilla Carver of the Missions Hills C. C. is the junior champion of the Women's Western Golf Association. She defeated Miss Lucy Jane Hedberg of Skokie Country Club, 5 and 4, in the final at the Evanston Golf Club here. Miss Hedberg was medalist with a fine 87, but her woods did not work so well in the final match.

NEW CHAMPION IN WESTERN G. A.

D. K. Moe, 1929 Holder, Eliminated by J. E. Lehman of Cleveland

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Semifinal matches in the thirty-first annual amateur championship tournament of the Western Golf Association began at the Beverly Country Club here July 25. J. E. Lehman of Olympia Fields C. C., who became the favorite by defeating the champion in the quarterfinals, meets T. P. Perkins of Fox Hills, N. Y., former British champion; while I. L. Couch of Glen View C. C., faces R. H. McCrary of Des Moines, Ia., who has been turning in some surprising performances.

Lehman's victory, 1 up in 37 holes, over the title defender, Donald K. Moe of the Alderwood C. C., Portland, Ore., and a member of the United States Walker Cup team this spring, was only a shade more interesting than that of Perkins over John Westland of Sunset Ridge, 2 and 1. Perkins rallied from a disadvantage of 4 down at noon to take the honors with a brilliant 69, a score which, of course, included a few conceded putts.

A one-sided engagement brought Couch into the semifinals with a 6-and-5 victory over C. M. Fish Jr., of Rockford, Ill., who looked formidable when he eliminated Charles Evans Jr., of Edgewater G. C., eight times former champion, in the second round. McCrary scored a 2-up victory on A. L. Novotny, of Edgewood Valley G. C., runnerup for the title in 1928.

Lehman led practically all day against Moe, but never by a margin of more than 2 up. The former Purdue University and "Big Ten" champion was 1 up at noon but Moe squared it on the twentieth hole, again on the twenty-fifth and once more on the thirty-fifth.

Moe started out badly in the morning, taking one or two more than par on the first four holes, going from one side of the course to the other in a surprisingly erratic manner. Lehman was over par also, but won the first and third holes. Moe's first par, a four on the fifth, won a hole and squared the match on the sixth with a par 3. A stymie enabled Lehman to go 1 up again on the seventh, and they turned the nine that way, with cards of 43 for Moe and 41 for Lehman.

The match was squared on the twelfth where Moe sank a birdie 2. Lehman regained the advantage with a par 4 on the fourteenth, and they halved the remaining holes of the morning round, Lehman being 1 up when they went to lunch.

They played much better golf in the afternoon, Moe being credited with 73 against 74 for Lehman. Each won a hole and then on the twenty-third, Lehman sank a long runup approach for a 3 after Moe had rimmed the cup with a similar shot. Moe took the twenty-fourth and Lehman got into all kinds of trouble among trees around the twenty-fifth green, and the match was evened. Lehman regained the advantage on the twenty-eighth with a birdie 2, and went 2 up with another birdie 2 on the thirtieth. Moe came back with a pair of 3's on the thirty-third and thirty-fifth. The last regular hole was halved and then Lehman sent down a 35-foot putt to end it on the thirty-seventh after getting on in 2.

Westland built up a margin of four holes against Perkins in the morning, much to the surprise of the gallery in view of the brilliant play of the former British champion the previous day. Westland's card of 73 showed the best golf of the morning round. He won three holes to none for Perkins on the first nine. Coming in, Westland won three more, while Perkins won two where Westland used a stroke more than par.

Perkins came back in the afternoon by improving his putting and keeping out of the rough. A pair of birdie 3's and everything else in par gave him a 34 on the outgoing nine in the afternoon, and coming in he scored a par 35, going under with a 2 on the thirtieth and over with a 4 on the twenty-eighth. Westland repeated his 73 of the morning round. McCrary, who was two down to Novotny at noon, caught up at the thirty-third hole, and then won the last two and the match by a score of 2 up. The summary:

J. E. Lehman, Olympia Fields C. C., defeated Donald K. Moe, Alderwood C. C., Portland, Ore., 1 up (37 holes).

T. P. Perkins, Fox Hills, N. Y., defeated John Westland of Sunset Ridge C. C., 2 and 1.

I. L. Couch, Glen View G. C., defeated C. M. Fish Jr., Rockford Ill., 6 and 5.

R. H. McCrary, Des Moines, defeated A. L. Novotny, Edgewood Valley C. C., 2 up.

VINES AND GLEDHILL WIN DOUBLES MATCH

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Slight progress was made in the metropolitan grass tennis championships July 24, due to a rainstorm early in the afternoon that flooded the courts of the Crescent Athletic Club, where the events were being held, while three of the singles matches in the quarterfinal round were in progress and the fourth about to start.

One doubles match, in the second round, unfinished the day before when darkness overtook the players, was completed, with the Californians, Ellsworth Vines and Keith Gledhill, the victors over a California-Texas team, Eugene McCabe and Henry Holden, 6—0, 9—7, 6—3.

Vines was leading in his singles match with William Einsmann at 6—4, 1—1, and Frank X. Shields was also in possession of the first set of his match with David N. Jones, 6—2, and was leading at 1—0 in the second when they had to quit. These matches will be resumed at those points.

NIGHT BALL AT BRIDGEPORT

BRIDGEPORT, Conn. (AP)—Night baseball under powerful flood lights will make its Connecticut début in the new field at Eastern League Park on Aug. 4. Bridgeport is the third of the four surviving clubs of the Eastern League to install a lighting system. Allentown was the first, inaugurating twilight games in the Eastern League a week ago, and Albany played its first game under artificial lights on its home field last night. Springfield is expected to have its park similarly equipped Aug. 10.

Brooklyn Lead Is Only Half a Game

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	53	37	.589
Chicago	54	39	.581
New York	49	42	.538
St. Louis	45	44	.506
Pittsburgh	43	47	.478
Boston	42	47	.472
Cincinnati	42	48	.467
Philadelphia	31	55	.360

RESULTS JULY 24

Boston 5, St. Louis 4.
Cincinnati 4, Brooklyn 3.
Brooklyn 9, Cincinnati 0 (five innings, rain).
Chicago 19, Philadelphia 15.
New York 1, Pittsburgh 0 (six innings).

Brooklyn divided a doubleheader with the Cincinnati Reds at Ebbets Field, Brooklyn, July 24, and its lead for first place in the National League standing was cut to half a game. While the Robins were dividing games with the Reds, the Chicago Cubs were winning a single contest in Philadelphia against the Phillies.

By staving off two likely rallies in the eighth and ninth innings of the first game the Reds won out by a score of 4 to 3. Ray Kolp, Cincinnati pitcher, hit a home run against Dazzy Vance in the second inning and Del Bissonette hit over the right field barrier for Brooklyn with Herman on base in the fourth.

With the weather threatening to stop the second game after the first inning and the Robins leading, 2 to 0, the home team deliberately batted into outs in the last of the fourth inning to get four and one-half innings over and have the game count. Its tactics were needless however, for the affair went five full innings and the Robins scored seven more runs. Phelps pitched for the Robins and held the Reds to three hits and no runs in the five innings.

The Cubs and Phillies had a free-hitting affair, and the final score favored the Cubs by 19 to 15. Chicago led, 13 to 3, at the end of the second inning, but a seven-run rally in the eighth, along with other scoring, forced the visitors to hustle. Each team collected 17 hits. Perhaps the oddest feature was that in the 34 hits, and the small park and lively ball, there were no home runs or triples, and only four doubles. Chicago used four pitchers against six for the Phillies.

A home run by Fred Lindstrom in the first inning, and excellent pitching by Carl Hubbell for six innings, gave the Giants a victory, 1 to 0, against the Pirates. In the seventh, with a Pittsburgh player on each base and only one out, rain halted activities for the day. Hubbell held the Pirates to one hit, and only one man reached second until that unrecorded first half of the seventh.

By defeating the St. Louis Cardinals, 5 to 4, in the first of the series at Braves Field, the local team kept sixth place undisputed and sent the Cincinnati Reds back to seventh. The Braves are now only half a game from fifth place held by the Pirates. Chick Hafey and Wally Berger, home-run hitters of each team, had a batting contest, with the visiting player excelling with two home runs, a double and a single, against a home run and three singles for Berger. Bob Smith pitched smartly for the winners, and, with support in the pinches, kept the Cardinals well in hand. Hafey's four hits were half of the team's total and he batted in three of the four runs. The scores:

AT BROOKLYN

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	7	0
Brooklyn	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	3	8	1

Batteries—Kolp, Campbell, Ash and Sukeforth; Vance, Elliott, Moss and DeBerry, Picinich, Lopez. Winning pitcher—Kolp. Losing pitcher—Vance. Umpires—Quigley, Scott and Pfirman. Time—2h.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	R	H	E
Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	7	9	12	0
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1

Batteries—Phelps and Lopez; Frey and Gooch. Umpires—Scott, Pfirman and Quigley. Time—50m.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	6	7	0	0	3	0	0	2	1	19	17	2
Philadelphia	3	0	0	2	1	1	1	7	0	15	17	2

Batteries—Osborn, Bush, Teachout, Malone and Hartnett; Collins, Smythe, Willoughby, Nichols, Elliott, Hansen and Davis. Winning pitcher—Teachout. Losing pitcher—Willoughby. Umpires—Jorda, McGrew and Rigler. Time—2h. 29m.

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	R	H	E
New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

Batteries—Hubbell and Hogan; Kremer and Hemsley. Umpires—Klem, Stark and Magerkurth. Time—1h. 20m.

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	x	5	13	0
St. Louis	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	4	8	0

Batteries—Smith and Cronin; Haines, Bell, Grabowski and Wilson. Losing pitcher—Haines. Umpires—Reardon, Clarke and Moran. Time—1h. 47m.

Athletics Gain a Full Game in Race

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	64	32	.667
Washington	58	36	.617
New York	54	40	.574
Cleveland	49	47	.510
Detroit	45	52	.464
Chicago	37	55	.402
St. Louis	36	58	.383
Boston	35	58	.376

RESULTS JULY 24

Boston 8, St. Louis 5.
Philadelphia 8, Cleveland 6.
Chicago 10, Washington 4.
New York 5, Detroit 2.

Washington, nearest challenger to the Philadelphia Athletics for the lead of the American League standing, is rapidly fading and the Philadelphians are improving their play if anything. As the race now stands the Athletics are out in front of the second-place Senators by five full games and that is a large order to overcome.

A home run high into the center-field bleachers by Jimmy Foxx, with Mickey Cochrane on base in the ninth inning and the score tied 6 to 6, gave the Athletics an 8-to-6 win in Cleveland. It was the twenty-seventh of the season for Foxx. Simmons hit his twenty-third home run of the season in the first inning with Bishop on base. Eddie Morgan, hard-hitting Cleveland first baseman, put the Indians ahead in the fifth with his twentieth home run with two men on base.

Although the Senators held a 4-to-3 lead against the Chicago White Sox until the sixth, they were unable to stave off the home team any further and Washington was on the short end of a 10-to-4 score at the finish. Ted Lyons pitched for the winners and was hit often throughout, but he kept them scattered and recorded his fifteenth win of the season. The defeat sent the Senators another full game from the lead.

The value of timely hitting was illustrated in Detroit July 24, for the Yankees made eight hits and every one of them figured in the scoring. The game resulted in the Yankees defeating Detroit, 5 to 2. It was a pitchers' duel between Roy Sherid of the winners and Guy Cantrell whom the Tigers just received from Toronto of the International league. Babe Ruth lifted one of Cantrell's curve balls into the right field bleachers for a home run in the eighth inning. It was his thirty-sixth home run and now he is 12 games and 17 days ahead of his mark for 1927.

Boston Red Sox invaded St. Louis, and with their new shortstop, Rabbit Warstler, playing his first game for them, defeated the Browns, 8 to 5. Warstler batted safely twice in four times up, but his hits did not figure in the scoring. Other than Russell's steady pitching for the winners it was the batting of Earl Webb that featured. He had a perfect day with four hits in four times at the plate, two singles, a double and a home run. All the Boston runs were made with Stiles pitching, but when Rip Collins replaced him at the sixth the vistors' scoring ceased. Webb's homer came in the fifth with two on base. The scores:

AT CLEVELAND

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	8	14	0
Cleveland	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	1	0	6	10	1

Batteries—Mahaffey, Rommell and Cochrane; Brown, Hudlin and Myatt. Winning pitcher—Rommell. Losing pitcher—Hudlin. Umpires—Campbell, McGowan and Owens. Time—2h. 5m.

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	1	1	1	4	2	1	x	10	15	1
Washington	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	13	2

Batteries—Lyons and Tate; Liska, Brown, Burke, Fischer and Spencer, Ruel. Losing pitcher—Burke. Umpires—Ormsby, Guthrie and Hildebrand. Time—2h. 7m.

AT DETROIT

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	5	8	2
Detroit	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	7	2

Batteries—Sherid and Dickey; Cantrell and Hayworth. Umpires—Nallin, Van Graflan and Dinneen. Time—2h.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	1	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	2	8	11	4
St. Louis	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	5	9	1

Batteries—Russell and Berry; Stiles, Collins and Ferrell. Losing pitcher—Stiles. Umpires—Geisel, Connolly and Moriarty. Time—2h. 1m.

HUNGARY LEADS IN CHESS AT HAMBURG

HAMBURG, Ger. (AP)—With three rounds remaining to be contested, Hungary July 24 led the 18 countries represented in the team tournament of the International Chess Federation. The Hungarians were ahead of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Austria and the United States.

The Americans, pitted against Denmark, came away in the fourteenth round with another victory, 2½ to 1½. I. Kashdan and Steiner of New York won, and F. J. Marshall of New York drew.

J. Anderson of St. Louis was defeated.

Other victories were scored by France, Poland, England, Rumania, Sweden and Germany, Hungary, Spain and Czechoslovakia.

Dr. Alexander A. Alekhine of Paris, world's chess champion, announced that he would visit the United States and Mexico this year, arriving in New York late in October. He played for France July 24, defeating Larsen of Finland.

CHICAGO NINE HAS 13 GAMES LISTED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The schedule of games to be played by the University of Chicago baseball team en route to Japan has been announced. The journey starts here Aug. 4, and the 12 to 14 players have not been selected as yet. The team will sail from Seattle, Aug. 20, arriving in Yokohama on Sept. 2, and will not return to the Midway until Nov. 1, the day that Chicago and Princeton renew their epic football series on the Midway.

Thirteen games have been arranged en route to the Pacific coast, a game at Spokane, Wash., being the first night game played by a college team. The schedule is as follows:

Aug. 5—Northern Pacific R. R. at St. Paul; 6—Jamestown, N. D.; 7—Dickinson, N. D.; 8—Miles City, Mont.; 9—Forsythe, Mont.; 11—Billings, Mont.; 12—Livingston, Mont.; 13—Butte, Mont.; 14—East Helena, Mont.; 18—Spokane, Wash (night game); 19—Everett, Wash.

QUIET TURNSTILES TO BE INSTALLED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Installation of silencing devices on 955 turnstiles of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company throughout the city will be started immediately and completed within the next month, it was announced on July 23. The device consists of rubber-cushioned pendulum arms which fall silently as each passenger pushes the turnstile.

The installation will cost the company $20 for each turnstile, or an estimated total of $19,100.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	63	38	.624
Baltimore	60	43	.583
Toronto	60	44	.577
Montreal	56	46	.549
Buffalo	45	55	.450
Newark	43	55	.439
Jersey City	43	60	.412
Reading	36	64	.360

RESULTS JULY 24

Newark 4, Jersey City 2.
Rochester 9, Buffalo 2.
Toronto 3, Montreal 2.
Baltimore at Reading (rain).

New World Record Claimed in Swimming

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Manchester, Eng.

A NEW world's swimming record for 200 yards, breaststroke, for women, was claimed July 25 for Celia Wolstenholme. She swam the distance July 24 in 2m. 56s., beating the former record by 1½s.

THOMPSON'S 66 FOUR BELOW PAR

Leads Nearest Rival by Two Strokes in Canadian Open Golf

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAMILTON, Ont.—For the first time since 1914 a Canadian is leading in the Canadian open golf championship as Nicol Thompson Sr., professional of the Hamilton Club, where the championship started on July 24, set a new course record of 66 in the first round of 18 holes and is enjoying a two stroke advantage over his closest rival, Al Watrous of Birmingham, Mich. Par for the course is 70 and Thompson's 66 is the same score Douglas Edgar of Atlanta made in 1919 when winning the title the last time the championship was played here, but since then the course has been lengthened somewhat.

While a Canadian led the field of 171 players the leaders are almost entirely from clubs in the United States. Four players, Charles Lacey, Tony Manero, Leo Diegel, the defending champion, and Ed Dudley are tied for third place with 69's while right behind them is another quartet with par 70's. These are Macdonald Smith, a former champion, Walter C. Hagen,

Rocky Mountain Trader Rats Out-Yankee Eastern Yankees

Mischievous Rodents Carry Away Anything From Collar Button to Piano, Leaving Behind Something Considered Fair Payment

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Alhambra, Calif.

THROUGHOUT the eastern part of the United States the trader rat seems to be regarded as a popularly recurrent bit of western fiction. But, from the east slopes of the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific, and from Mexico to Canada, this mischievous little animal is both the friend and enemy of every outdoor person who is familiar with the great open spaces of the mountains and deserts. The trader rat is the friend of campers and other outdoor recreation seekers because he's a little, quadrupled clown—an endless source of comedy and laughter. Simultaneously he's an enemy because he frequently inflicts considerable losses and property damage upon human beings unfamiliar with his popular brand of antics.

For the virtue of honesty the trader rat is the quadruped personification of Abraham Lincoln. He never takes anything without leaving something in exchange. But, as a bargainer, he is a master of shrewdness. He seldom gets the short end of a "trade." The outdoor person invariably finds himself both the financial loser and unsolicited party to the "transaction."

Six acorns, according to "traders'" psychology, is a fair exchange for a fountain pen, a pocket knife, a bunch of keys, a few buttons, or any other article of human property the creature may be capable of carrying away. A few twigs, several bits of obsidian glass, or a handful of anything the mountains or deserts may furnish in the form of "trade goods" will satisfy the rodent's sense of honesty in bargaining with a camper for a spoon, a fork, a pencil, or anything else in the way of portable property that isn't tied down.

Operates Under Code

Natural science cannot account for the habits of this animal. It may be instinct, or that the creature operates under the established code of ethics of the open spaces of the west—whereby having found a more desirable article, the traveler has merely "exchanged" with the owner.

In the vicinity of mountain camps, desert resorts, or mining operations, the trader rat's nest will always be found to contain such articles as bits of tinfoil, nails, buttons, the lids from food tins, or anything imaginable that these small but highly industrious, nocturnal workers are capable of moving. Instinct scarcely seems a satisfactory explanation, and if instinct or intelligence may be the answer, science has yet to discover what part this perpetual desire to transport and exchange things may play in the creature's scheme of life.

A Los Angeles motion picture magnate whom I will designate as Mr. L. went into the High Sierras of California on a recreation trip. Going into the mountains with pack animals and guides, he spread his blankets the first night, and for his first time beneath the stars. Anticipating this new experience, and with the hardness of his bed, he placed an expensive gold watch and chain on a rock near his head so he might observe the time in the event of not sleeping any too well. The night for him, however, proved to be one of unbroken slumber. He did not awaken until his guides called him to breakfast. Upon arising he reached for his watch, only to find that it had disappeared from the rock where he'd left it. In the place where the watch had been were half a dozen acorns, several pieces of cinnabar, two twigs, and a small clod of dried mud.

Returning to his office in Los Angeles some days later, Mr. L. made out his claim for the loss of the watch and chain and forwarded it to the insurance company in Hartford, Conn. Six weeks elapsed without the claim being paid or even acknowledged. Thereupon the film magnate dictated a letter to the insurance company in polite but firm language. Another month went by, and then one day, his secretary placed upon his desk a letter from the insurance firm to which was attached a bank draft in full payment of the claim. The following is quoted from the insurance company's letter—"We have heard numerous, and sometimes amusing excuses for the loss of personal property, but your story about trader rats tops the list. It is only because of your prominence and national reputation as a business man that we have seen fit to pay your claim as a matter of policy."

One of the most comical forms of rat stories are those involving the loss of essential personal property by inexperienced persons who refuse to believe in the trader rat after having been victimized by them. A young mining engineer furnishes the prize tale of this character. This man was suddenly transferred from an executive position in a large eastern city to field work in connection with a mining operation in Arizona, and upon arriving in the West he found that his eyes were entirely unaccustomed to the terrific glare of the sun in the arid region of the mining camp. He immediately bought a pair of heavy amber spectacles and found that they gave him the desired relief from the strong light.

On the first night after his arrival at the mine the young engineer prepared to retire in one of the wooden floored tents provided by the mining company for its officials. The mine foreman was present at the time and observing that the engineer had placed his sunglasses on the floor beneath the cot, cautioned him against leaving anything about where the trader rats might find it. The mine foreman, whom I will designate as Smith, saw immediately that his story about trader rats was accepted precisely as Marco Polo's travel stories were accepted by the ancient Venetians. With an exclamation of—"Oh! Rats! You can't feed me any such story as that!"—the young engineer bade the foreman goodnight.

Glasses Gone

The next morning, just what Smith, the experienced desert man, had predicted would happen, had happened. The young engineer's sunglasses were gone, and he immediately called upon the mine foreman to produce the glasses and to cease such impractical joking. In spite of all efforts, it took Smith about half an hour to convince the engineer that there was no joke about it. Under the cot where the glasses had been was a key such as is used for turning off the lids of sardine tins, a prune seed, several rusty nails, a few chips of broken crockery, and a boot string. The trader rat had been unusually generous. Even so, it was only when all the officials long at the mine had a hearty laugh over the consternation of the young engineer from the East that the trader rat story became a reality for the man who'd lost the sun glasses.

The next thing on the program was an intensive search for the glasses. The whole camp was literally turned upside down, and the hunt carried on under every rock and sagebrush that might harbor a trader rat's place of abode. But, the glasses could not be found.

At last the search was carried back into the tent from whence the glasses had disappeared. Every piece of furniture was moved, until finally—behind a portable wardrobe cabinet, one of the bows of the glasses was found protruding from a knothole in the floor. Around the knothole was a great assortment of trader rat "trade goods"—pieces of broken crockery, rusty nails, several lengths of burned blasting fuse, scraps of tinfoil, several dry corncobs, and dozens of pebbles. Several trader rats had apparently labored all night attempting to take the sun-glasses through the knothole in the floor, but only to fail because one of the bows had become securely hooked upon the rough wood at the margin of the hole. With the failure of each endeavor to dislodge the glasses, the rat—or possibly several of them, had contributed some additional bit of "trade material" in an apparent effort to help the "transaction" along.

Rearranging Things

In addition to his propensity for taking things, and leaving others seldom of any value, the trader rat has also a great propensity for rearranging human property according to his own ideas. During the hours between sunset and sunrise they are apparently never idle. If they can get into camps, mining property, mountain lodges, or desert cabins—as they invariably manage to do, they seem to take particular delight in shifting anything movable all over the place. If they can get into commissary stores, they'll take the beans and put them in the flour. They'll put the raisins in the rice, and the coffee in the sugar. Their lives seem to be dedicated to taking anything they can move and putting it somewhere else—getting something from the place where they left something and moving it to where it doesn't belong. Two or more trader rats will apparently labor for hours moving a coffee pot across a camp kitchen in any camp where two or more of these rodents are permitted to work unmolested for any period of time. Only such articles as those that are nailed down, or too heavy to be moved, seem to be immune from trader rat mischief. Thus, while these creatures are the comedians of the open spaces in the mountains and deserts of the West, it is equally true that they're often a serious pest. Their depredations to human property amount to a staggering figure every year.

Any attempt to rid the western portion of the United States of trader rats would be tantamount to an effort to rid the nation of English sparrows. Around permanent camps, mountain resorts, and similar places, trader rat depredations are held below the point of serious annoyance by keeping cats, and the use of traps and rodent poisons. In temporary camps the only alternative is the protection of movable property. The most common form of accomplishing this is to place such property in a bag and suspend it by a length of wire from rafters, tent poles, or other overhead supports. Metal rat guards, of the same type as those used on hawsers for mooring ships, are almost standard equipment on western camp table legs, and other camp furniture.

J. E. H.

AMONG THE RAILROADS

By FRANKLIN SNOW

BRITISH railways have succeeded in stopping the downward trend in passenger revenues through intensive marketing of their wares, if such a term may be applied to railroading. After all, the rail traffic manager's vocation is virtually that of a sales manager and the success which he attains in selling his product is an indication of his ability as a promoter of business.

On the Great Western Railway of England a decrease in passengers carried was shown for several successive years, according to a statement made by W. H. Fraser, publicity agent of the road. Reductions in fares and the increased facilities for travel at lower rates, however, have had the effect of stopping the retrograde movement, Mr. Fraser states. In 1928, an upward tendency was discerned and this has continued generally since that time, with every appearance of being the case for the entire year, he said.

A forward movement in publicity methods has also aided in bringing passengers back to the rails. It is not generally known in the United States, perhaps, that British railways have capitalized "attractions" which, seemingly, would not have a decidedly beneficial effect upon travel but which have been most fruitful of results. Liners at Southampton, for example, have been the objective of parties traveling in special trains at low rates, and industrial enterprises at Birmingham, Sheffield and other cities have similarly been made the goal of inspection parties traveling by rail.

The advertising of the speed, comfort and economy of rail travel also has been carried on in a comprehensive manner by British railways. That none of these steps has been undertaken by American railways is the more remarkable, when their effectiveness is not only apparent theoretically, but proven by actual experiment on the more enterprising British lines.

Survey of New England Roads

A chart has been developed by C. E. Lee, analyst, in which he depicts the relative apportionment of expenditures to the several different classifications into which these are divided. For the New England rail lines, a series of charts of this nature has been developed under the copyright title of "Percentograph."

The device is a disk form, the outer circle showing percentages from 1 to 100. In an inner circle, in vari-colored groupings, the expenses for maintenance-of-way, equipment, transportation and other items, and the net operating income, are shown; the proportion of the circle allotted to each item being equivalent to the relation which that item bears to the total. Other disks may be placed on top of the basic one, giving comparisons for other years, and these have been worked out for the New England lines in anticipation of studies by a state public service commission.

Four Generations of Service

Tonover A. Thomas, Pennsylvania Railroad engineer, recently brought a Washington-New York express into Manhattan Transfer on his final run after 52 years of railroad work. The most unusual feature was, however, the period of service which his father and grandfather had rendered the same company.

The grandfather began work for the Camden & Amboy, now a part of the Pennsylvania, in 1830 and served more than 20 years. The son worked for 55 years in a clerical capacity on the Pennsylvania and now the grandson has completed more than half a century of service, and his son, in turn, has been in the railroad's employ for more than 20 years and served as conductor of the train on the last run of his father.

It has been figured that this family has given the Pennsylvania, or its predecessor companies, 147 years of consecutive service.

Commutation Traffic

Despite a reduction in general rail travel, commutation traffic shows a steady increase, indicative of the trend toward the suburbs in various cities. New York, Boston, Chicago, San Francisco and Philadelphia have the greatest volume of commuter travel, with Montreal, Washington and other cities also handling a considerable volume of this type of business.

The first quarter of 1930 showed the highest peak ever reached in commutation traffic, with an 8 per cent increase in the past eight years. The revenues from this class of business have increased 15 per cent in this period, although rail passenger business, other than commutation, has shown a loss of 46 per cent in the number of passengers carried and of 21 per cent in gross revenues.

Figures for commuter business were segregated in 1922 from the general passenger figures for the first time, and in that year 46 out of every 100 passengers were commuters, while in the first quarter of 1930 63 out of every 100 travelers were commuters.

Extra-Fare Trains

In the exhibits introduced by various railroads at hearings to justify the extra fares charged on limited trains, the several lines cited both the faster speed and the added service rendered on such trains. These special services include train-secretaries and maids, market reports, observation and other non-revenue cars, newspapers and other incidental items which the railroads provide for the pleasure and service of passengers.

Now comes an eastern railroad with a statement that maid-service has been withdrawn from three limiteds, and train-secretaries have been withdrawn from two others. Similarly, the road has discontinued virtually all newspapers on its trains, with the exception of a few containing late market quotations. The extra fares, which passengers paid for such accessories, remain the same, however.

Of Interest to Travelers

The Nova Scotia, new hotel of the Canadian National Railways at Halifax, N. S., has been opened to the public. Located adjoining the railway station and docks, one may pass from train to ship, with a night at the hotel or vice versa, without even setting foot in Halifax proper.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern daylight except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR WEDNESDAY, JULY 30

Talks and News

Thomas A. Edison (WJZ Chain). Edison Scholarship Award. 10 a. m.

King Haakon VII of Norway (WJZ—T). Five minute address from the Cathedral at Nidaros, Norway, part of the celebration of the 900th anniversary of the founding of the Cathedral and the establishment of Christianity in the country. One hour. 5:45.

"The Future of the Talkies" (CBS). Andrew R. Kelley, radio and dramatic editor of the Washington Times, in Bill Schudt's "Going to Press" period. 6.

John B. Kennedy (WJZ—T). Five minutes. 6:30.

"The Monitor Views the News" (WHDH). 6:45.

Floyd Gibbons (Funk & Wagnalls—WJZ Chain). Interpretations of the news. 6:45, 11:45.

"Back of the News in Washington" (WEAF—T). 7:45.

"Bond Salesmen"; Chicago Little Symphony Orchestra (Halsey Stuart—WEAF—T). The future of energetic young gentlemen just out of college discussed by the "Old Counsellor." 9.

Heywood Broun (CBS—T). New York newspaper columnist. 11:15.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

The Sea Woman's Cloak" (WJZ—T). Radio Guild production. 4.

"Uncle Abe and David" (Goodrich—WEAF Chain). Two Yankees in New York City. 6:45, 11:15.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain) 7, NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

"East of Cairo" (WEAF—T). Valuable clues on the Secret Circle of the Orient. 8.

"Ann Bonny" (Bay State—CBS). A famous woman pilot of the old seafaring days. "Forty Fathom Trawlers." 8:30.

"Franz Schubert" (Wadsworth—WJZ Chain). Schubert meets the greatest test of an artist—how to avoid demoralizing commercialization. 9.

"Lola Montez" (Associated Oil—NEC Pacific). A bitter pill for Lola—her own star eclipsed on the San Francisco stage. 8.

Rhythmic Music

Jack Albin's Bossert Orchestra (WJZ Chain). Brooklyn hotel roof. 6, 6:35.

Ted Fiorito's Orchestra (CBS). New Columbia feature, one of the finest combination concert and show bands in America. Fifteen minutes. 7:15.

Yeast Foamers Orchestra; male quartet (Northwestern—WJZ Chain). 8.

Mary McCoy, soprano; Reinald Werrenrath, Billy Hughes, baritones; Willard Robinson's Deep River Orchestra; orchestra (WJZ Chain). One hour. 9:30. Betty Kelly, soprano; Irving Kennedy, tenor; vocal ensemble; male quartet; male trio; orchestra. NBC Pacific. 9:36.

Leonard Lan's string dance orchestra; Johnny Weismuller, champion swimmer (WEAF—T). Musical comedy, operetta and talkie review. 10:30.

Vincent Lopez' Hotel St. Regis Orchestra (WEAF Chain). 11.

"California Melodies" (CBS—T). Orchestra and movie celebrities from Los Angeles. 11:30.

Fred Culley's Royal York Orchestra, Toronto (Canadian Pacific—WJZ Chain). 12.

Bert Lowe's Biltmore Orchestra (CBS—T). Mr. Lowe's air signature is the popular "Bye Bye Blues." 12.

Laughner-Harris Hotel St. Francis Orchestra (NBC—KGO, KWG, KFI). One hour. 11.

Vocal and Instrumental

"Evening Stars" (WEAF—T). Network advertiser dedicated to Station WJDX, Jackson, Miss., in the deep South. 3:30.

"Manhattan Moods" (CBS—T). Combined orchestras conducted by Claude MacArthur and mixed vocal ensemble. Feature, Mr. MacArthur's "Intermezzo." 8.

"On the Pawnee Trail" (WOR). American Indian music by girls' voices and orchestra. WOR is to be commended for its admirable atmospheric programs. Those familiar with the "Lone Star Rangers," "Rambles in Erin," "Red Lacquer and Jade," "Half Seas Over," know whereof we speak. 8

Mary McCoy, soprano; Lou Raderman, violinist; Mobiloil Orchestra (Vacuum Oil—WEAF Chain). Light opera of Offenbach, Strauss, Reinhardt: "Oh, Dear, What Can the Matter Be," Miss McCoy; "La Gitana," Mr. Raderman; Mozart and Bach by string choir. 8:30.

Foresters Quartet; orchestra (Sylvania—WJZ Chain). Featured Negro tunes by quartet, orchestra and violin soloist. 8:30.

Olive Palmer, soprano; Paul Oliver, tenor; Elizabeth Lennox, contralto; Revelers Male Quartet; orchestra (Palmolive—WEAF—T). Ballads. Newest, Donaldson's "Little White Lies"; "cutest," as the "g. f." would say, "Swingin' in a Hammock." 9:30.

"Voice of Columbia" (CBS—T). Toscha Seidel, violin soloist; combined Columbia symphony and dance orchestras; male and mixed quartets; vocal soloists. One hour. 10.

Orchestral

Ludwig Laurier's Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). 6:05.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). 11.

Parisian Quintet (NBC—KGO, KECA). Classical half hour. Violin solo selections for two violins and piano, string quartet number, 8.

Characteristic Music

Crockett Mountaineers (CBS—T). Fifteen minutes of hill billy music. 7.

"The Aztecs" (CBS—T). Latin American and Spanish ballads by guitar ensemble and soloists. 7:45.

Old Fashioned Dance Band (WJZ—T). Ten minutes of quadrilles, reels and fancies. 7:30.

Recital

Arcadie Birkenholz, violinist (WEAF Chain). Nardini's "Concerto in E Minor"; Fiocco's "Allegro." 6:30.

Ann Leaf, organist (CBS—T). 7:15. Nocturne (CBS—T). 12:30 a. m.

Phil Cook (Quaker—WJZ—T). 7:30.

"Sidney Lanier" (NBC—KGO, KFSD). Reading of the life of the Georgia poet and music. 9.

Service Band

United States Marine Band (CBS—T). 9.

Vocal Ensemble

"Twilight Voices" (WEAF Chain). Fifteen minutes by women's octet. 7:30.

Canadian Chinese Seek Change in Law

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—An amendment to the Chinese Immigration Act to allow admittance into Canada of the wives and children of Chinese merchants is being sought by the Canadian Chinese Nationalist League in convention here. A resolution was passed to this effect, a copy of which will be forwarded to Ottawa.

That educational standards in China are equal to those of Canada was the consensus of the delegates, who deplored the lack of common understanding between Chinese educational institutions and Canadian. When Chinese students had reached certain standards in China they should be admitted to Canadian universities. At present a Chinese is barred until his qualifications have been considered by the university he hopes to attend.

The Boxer Indemnity Fund, which Britain has decided to refund to the Chinese, was the subject of debate. A portion of the fund, it was advocated, should be used by Britain to send students to continue their work in Canada.

An interchange of ministers between Ottawa and Nanking was urged to take care of the increasing trade between the two countries.

ROCKY MOUNTAINS A'R ROUTE SOUGHT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—Surveys are now being made to establish the safest route for air mails across the Canadian Rocky Mountains, and necessary beacons may be installed next year. Other important developments in aviation are foreshadowed in the programs of the Federal and Provincial Governments, and private companies operating in the Dominion. There is every possibility that a private enterprise, financed by Canadian and British capital, will attempt to establish air communication with western Canada from Great Britain via the Faroe Islands, Iceland, Greenland, and Baffin Land to Winnipeg.

A large increase in the number of amateur flying clubs is expected in the near future. The Federal Government gives a money grant and loans a plane to the clubs when they are formed to encourage the training of pilots for government and commercial flying.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading. 1

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—A nursery located near New York growing trees, shrubs, evergreens, etc., the most interesting, clean and profitable business; sales have doubled every year; no indebtedness or mortgages; price a fraction of the price of stock; experience not necessary. Box T-12, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WOMEN, be financially independent. Take orders children's, ladies' dresses and lingerie; spare or full time; no experience needed; pleasant, dignified, profitable work; commission basis; free dress to producers. JANALENE, Inc., Dept. 33K4, Indianapolis, Ind.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—A tract, scenically unsurpassed, commanding an unobstructed outlook of Pacific Ocean and mountains. Containing 104 large residential lots. Its location is the most desirable and picturesque in La Jolla (San Diego), California. Underground installation of all utilities. The owner (an estate) has authorized the sale, at a cost enabling purchaser to retail the lots at satisfying profits. Details on application. ARNOLD REALTY CO. (Established 1869). San Diego, California.

FORMER COLLEGE GROUNDS in Indianapolis; 30 acres, beautifully wooded, with buildings intact; ideal for private school or rest home; convenient railroad and bus service; may be bought for ground value. For details write TOM L. DILLON, Union Trust Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON—Exclusive 2-room apartment; best location; Frigidaire and incinerators; references required. Apply OWNER, Regent 3025-2979.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 1238 Bedford Ave.—Five rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water, hardwood floors, large storeroom; rents $55 and $50. Inquire Millinery Shop or telephone Sterling 8191.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.—Near parkway and trains, 2nd floor, 2-family house, 6 rooms, sun parlor, garage, heat and hot water supplied; adults preferred; $125 per month. 186 Beechwood Ave. Hillcrest 5708-W.

NEW YORK CITY—Unfurnished apartment, 6 large rooms, foyer, hall, large closets, 2 baths; beautifully located on Riverside Drive overlooking park and river; immediate possession. Tel. Lorraine 6958.

NEW YORK CITY—2-room studio apartment; light, attractive, complete. Bryant 0423.

ROXBURY, MASS.—Two exceptionally fine apartments, 7 and 8 rooms; 1 minute from Christian Science church; 2 baths, porches, garage. 33 Crawford St. Garrison 3630.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

FOR HIRE—Late model Lincoln limousine; expert driver. L. CEFALO, 18 Bothwell Rd., Brighton, Mass. Tel. Kenmore 8562.

NEW La SALLE LIMOUSINES for hire by the month, week, day or whole summer; careful, experienced, liveried chauffeurs (sightseeing guides); long or short trips. La SALLE MOTOR LIVERY, Brookline, Mass. Asp. 9002.

NEW YORK CITY—Packards for hire; courteous liveried chauffeurs, hourly, daily, weekly, monthly. PARK AUTO RENTING CO., 172 East 73rd Street. Butterfield 5370.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

Lincoln Seven-Passenger Sedan Limousine, $500

Delivered late in 1924, used about three years, only 30,000 miles; excellent condition, being sold to settle estate. F. L. KELLY, 81 Hancock St., Lexington, Mass. Telephone Lex. 0957.

AUTOMOBILE TRIPS

YOUNG WOMAN, capable, experienced driver, would take party on tour, mohth of August; go anywhere starting from any point in New York State; Buick 5-passenger sedan; rate $10 daily and expenses. A. R. STONE, Glens Falls, New York.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

STEPPING STONES welcomes children; country and seashore; three acres playground; tutoring; scientific care combined with love and understanding. EDITH L. CAPEN, No. Scituate, Mass. Tel. Scituate 107-R.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

FOR QUALITY CONSTRUCTION CALL

A. J. MOORE

CONTRACTOR and BUILDER

Office 9 Fletcher Rd., Woburn Tel. Woburn 1675. Shop 18 Union St. Woburn, Mass.

We Aim to Satisfy

CAMPS AND COTTAGES TO LET

WESTPORT, CONN.—Woman to share cottage in wooded hills near beach; quiet surroundings. Box R-14, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

COUNTRY BOARD

DODGE INN

ROCK HILL, N. Y.—A quiet place for rest and study; excellent table; pleasant rooms, bath, hot and cold water, electric lights; good fishing and bathing; lakes near by; $21 per week, $4 per day; in the Shawangunk Mountains, 84 miles from New York (10th season); references given.

MRS. E. E. AVERY

FEW guests wanted on small farm, quiet and restful, home cooking. MRS. R. BAUM, New Windsor, R. F. D. No. 3, Newburgh, N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BANKING Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women. THE PERSONNEL COMPANY 198 Broadway, N. Y. C. Rm. 501 Cort. 2363

MRS. J. E. CURTISS—Formerly manager employment department Remington Typewriter Co.; business opportunities for men and women. 158 W. 45th St., New York City. Bryant 8835.

ALICE M. RUDISILL Commercial Opportunities for Men and Women 2 West 43rd St., N. Y. C. Penn. 0900

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way. New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

VOCATIONAL BUREAU INC (Est. 1920)—We serve Manhattan's finest firms with high-grade office help; register in person, 9-2 p. m. 105 W 40th. New York City. Pennsylvania 5389.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

RAPIDLY growing radio broadcasting organization, midtown location; has exceptional opportunity for systematic stenographer with sales correspondence experience; Christian Scientist preferred; give full details. Box L-24, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUNG women, preferably Christian Scientists, for training to efficiently care for those needing attention; established rest home of high standing, vicinity of New York. Box B-21, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

HOUSES TO LET

WELLESLEY, MASS.—Furnished house, modern, 6 rooms and bath, screened porch; desirable and attractive location. E-73, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

LONG distance moving, house to house moving, packing, shipping, storage; work guaranteed; 30 years' experience. N. E. AUTO VAN CO., N. Stacey, Mgr., 423 Brookline Ave., Boston. Asp. 2907, Uni. 3795-W

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

HARDMAN-PECK baby grand piano; practically new. Apply MRS. W. MAXWELL, 169 Cleveland St., Brooklyn, N. Y., or Tel. Applegate 4789.

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33d, New York City.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

INTERIOR and exterior work of highest grade; paperhanging, kalsomining; craftex work; floors sanded and refinished. R. WHITE & CO., 21 Winchester St., Brookline. Tel. Regent 1983-M.

PAUL PHILIPOFF Successor to T. F. EVANS PAINTING, DECORATING, PAPERHANGING 71 Chestnut Street, Boston, Mass. Phone Haymarket 1469 Res. Commonwealth 3780

PAYING GUESTS

"LAUREL TERRACE," Mountain Lakes, N. J.—Beautifully situated modern home, high, restful; church near; excellent table; hour from City.

SILVER BIRCHES

LAKE RONKONKOMA, LONG ISLAND

Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation. Excellent cuisine and moderate prices. Outdoor dining room, sleeping porches; tennis, bathing. Charming garden. Booklet. Phone Ronk. 15.

PRINTING

PRINTING

200 Business Letterheads, $2.00; envelopes, cards, bills, same; combination, $7.00; 200 practitioner's cards and bills, $3.75; church and lecture work; announcements, programs, menus, booklets, reports; anything; reasonable; good work; good service. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 E. 16th Street, New York City. Algonquin 6147.

REAL ESTATE

CONCORD, N. H.—For sale, furnished or unfurnished, modernized home of refinement, 11 rooms, 6 bedrooms, 2 baths, 3 extra lavatories, artesian well, electricity, warm air heat, open fireplace; well located 5 miles from State House; usual set of outbuildings; 65 acres, 48 of growing pine. HENRY BARNES, R. F. D. 2.

For Sale—Long Island, N. Y.

LYNBROOK—32 minutes from Pennsylvania station, New York City, and short train or bus ride to beaches; cheery 5-room bungalow, corner lot 60x100 feet; easy walk to station, 2 blocks from school and stores; offered below cost and at lowest terms for quick disposal; further reductions for cash above first mortgage. Phone OWNER, Cedarhurst 4619.

GENTLEMAN'S ESTATE for sale; new colonial house, 8 rooms and bath; every modern convenience; hot-water heat, oil burner; double garage, heated; on state highway to Cape. OWNER, P. O. Box 107, Middleboro, Mass. Tel. 807.

HOME FOR SALE, by owner, Passaic, N. J., 1st floor, 5 rooms, lavatory, screened and glazed porch; 2nd floor, 5 rooms, 2 lavatories and large bath; 3rd floor, 3 rooms, billiard room and bath; 2-car garage and spacious grounds. Tel. Pas. 2-0400, 175 Boulevard.

PRISONERS TAKE SCHOOL TESTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—Every candidate at the Kingston penitentiary who wrote on the nine papers for the entrance examinations into the high schools passed with high marks. Of the seven who wrote, two took first class honors and two secured second class honors. Those who wrote on the matriculation papers will not know the result of their work until August.

REAL ESTATE (Continued)

MELROSE, MASS.—On boulevard, new residence, 6 rooms, fireplace, tile bath, garage; excellent value at $9800. W. P. HOGG, Greenwood, Mass. CRYstal 1540.

NEW JERSEY, Monmouth County, Lakewood 2½ Springlake 9 miles—Year round home, 9 rooms, bath, electricity, telephone, heat, plumbing; 8 acres, beautiful trees, brook; exceptional neighborhood; $10,000, terms. Owner, MOORE, 402 West 20th St., New York City.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—For sale, 6-room house, all conveniences, at 426 Rockingham St.; owner leaving city, offering same at a bargain price of $8800 for quick sale; cost $11,000.

SCARSDALE, N. Y.
Village of Homes
NASH and BOGART
REALTORS
Elizabeth Nash
Elizabeth Locke Bogart
24 EAST PARKWAY Telephone 930

Wm. E. DODD ASSOCIATES REALTORS

PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.

See us for Friendly Places

Prices from $10,000 to $100,000.

RESIDENTIAL HOTELS

Meadonia Private Hotel

259 BLOOR STREET WEST

TORONTO, CANADA

Central Residential District. A Family Hotel. Comfortable and Quiet.

Ownership Management, Miss E. Cryderman

RESORTS

AIKEN MANOR

On Webster Lake, Franklin, N. H.

A beautiful country home, offering a rare combination of New England hospitality and solid comfort; situated on a mile of wooded lake front; golf, tennis, bathing, boating; special rates for July. MRS. R. B. JOHNSON.

HILLSIDE COTTAGE

HOLDERNESS, N. H.

Lake and mountain resort; outdoor sports; magnificent scenery; moderate rates. Write for booklet.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Attractive furnished rooms; good home cooking. 169 Cleveland St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone Applegate 4789.

SUNSET VIEW FARM

South Hanson, R. F. D., Mass.—Ideal place for rest and study; home cooking; prices reasonable; booklet. (MRS.) ELLA W. GILMAN. This advertisement appears only in The Christian Science Monitor.

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.—Large, cool, attractively furnished rooms for gentlemen with good home cooking; exclusive section; screened in piazza; garage. Phone Wellesley 1647.

ROOMS TO LET

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Paul Revere Pewter
Ladies' Silk and Tapestry Bags
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Caldwell's Texaco Filling Station
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Walter S. Taylor, *Prop.*
Light Lunches—Tonics
Ice Cream
Under new management.

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FLOWERS for Every Occasion
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Satisfaction Guaranteed at
WHYTE'S LAUNDRY, Inc.
54 Auburn Street, Roslindale
A Service for Every Household
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager

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The Style Shop Where Style Shops
Men's and Women's Clothing and Accessories of Quality
Clark & Friend
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FREE PARKING SPACE
(Entrance on Church Street)

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Leading Department Store of the North Shore Since 1858
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NEWMARK'S
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Somerville Upholstering and Repairing Co.
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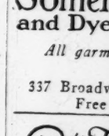

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Choice Meats and Vegetables
Fancy Canned Goods, Butter and Eggs
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Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
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Small Colonial furniture in reproduction—Lamps Hand-Painted Shades, Towels, Handkerchiefs, Bags, Costume Jewelry, Pottery, Stationery, Home-Made Chocolates, Jellies and Preserves; Cards, Tallies.

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Lunches put up to take out
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We extend a cordial invitation to visit our shoppe.
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Hours 7:30 A. M. to 8:00 P. M.
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The Gifford Store
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9 North Main Street
The Derry Store
Hopkinton, N. H.
The Curtice Store
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The above stores feature the Tam-O-Shanter Brand. All are locally owned and controlled stores.

CITY COAL CO.
GEO. R. TAYLOR, Prop.
Sole Distributors of
OLD COMPANY'S
LEHIGH COAL
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Let us tell you about the time-saving convenience of an
EASY WASHER and a PREMIER CLEANER
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Agents for
JEDDO-HIGHLAND
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Delicious Fudge & Peanut-Butter Candy
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Ladies' Outer Apparel,
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"Dolly Madison"
The newest Sterling pattern made by Gorham.
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For HOOD'S ICE CREAM
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All Kinds of Hats Cleaned and Reblocked
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basket weaves and cheviots . . . a coat that fills a score of wants throughout the summer.
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Others at $25
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Protect Your Feet and Enjoy Foot Comfort
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Flat Wall
Paint
No pores to absorb dirt. Shows no laps or brush marks
A. H. BRITTON & CO.
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PEPPER POT
Something new!
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Groceries, Meats and Provisions
FREE DELIVERY
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Household Electric Shop
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General Electric Refrigerators
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Opposite the New High School
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PANAMAS and CRUSHABLE HATS
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8 Miles from CONCORD, N. H.
No Jazz! No Noise!
Good Food? Good Beds? Good Rooms? Yes!
Rates $4 up, American Plan

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ELECTRIC REFRIGERATION
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Instruction given in China Decorating and Parchment Shade Making

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PETER PAN BREAD
Brown Bread and Beans—Saturday
Large Assortment of Cakes
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One Can Find at the
JAMES W. HILL CO.
MANCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE
A complete line of Cotton and Rayon Wash Goods, in the leading fabrics such as voile, shan-ray, shantung, chiffon voile, luxuro prints, pique, batiste, print swiss and rayon voile, in plain and modernistic designs.
Featured at 29c to 89c per yard

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A Real Cut Price
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Real Good Merchandise
A Wonderful Opportunity to Purchase Men's and Boys' Clothing of the Better Kind.
Watch our windows and local papers for special mark-off on prices.

Chas. M. Floyd Co.
RELIABLE CLOTHIERS

"CANADA DRY"
It is best to keep a carton in the house and always be ready for the unexpected guest.
STEELE'S SERVICE STORES
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Sold Exclusively by
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VAPON—the Waterless Shampoo, does not remove Marcel or Finger Wave. *Try it at*
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BOOT *Walk-Over* SHOP
Exclusive Agency
for Nashua and Vicinity
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We sell Heinz Products, Gerber's Strained Vegetables, Clapp's Baby Food, Ivory Salt, Postum, Friend's Beans, Burnett's Extracts, Campbell's Soup and other popular products.
BROCKELMAN'S MARKETS
Fitchburg, Lowell, Nashua, Gardner, Leominster, Clinton and Worcester.

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Hats of distinction; hand modeled.
Importers and Creators of Originality.

The Marlborough Market, Inc.
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Choice Meats, Native Poultry, Fruits, Vegetables and Groceries
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of Newport, Rhode Island
General Banking
and Trust Business
Offices, 286 Thames Street and 38 Washington Square

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CLOTHING CO.
Clothiers—Hatters—Furnishers
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"Make Cooking Easy"
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Greeting Cards for All Occasions
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GREETING CARDS
Gifts for All Occasions
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DRY GOODS COMPANY
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Sole Agents for *Coldwell* Lawn Mowers
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CUSTOM TAILOR
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All Goods Called for and Delivered
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Typewriters Sold, Exchanged, Repaired
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JACKSON'S
CANDY SHOP
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The Best in Laundry Service
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"Over to Friends"
For Everything in
Building Materials
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The BOSTON STORE
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CASH FISH MARKET
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Real Estate and Insurance
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High Grade Cleaners
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CASH—*Get It From Us*
Loans $100 to $300
Friendly, confidential service. No endorsers. As long as 20 months to repay. Lower rate saves you nearly one-third.
HOUSEHOLD FINANCE CORPORATION
18 East Avenue Phone: Pawtucket 0317

PROVIDENCE

Turks Head Coal Company
Incorporated
All Standard
COAL and COKE
134 Dyer Street, Providence, R. I.
Ask for MR. L. F. ARNOLD

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Loans $100 to $300
Friendly, confidential service. No endorsers. As long as 20 months to repay. Lower rate saves you nearly one-third.
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TIVERTON

STONE BRIDGE INN
(Under New Management—
Mrs. L. L. Holden, Prop.)
Opening Day Wed., June 25, 1930
Old-fashioned Clambakes served every Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock, also Sunday afternoons at 2 o'clock
(Please make reservations day before)
Bakes $1.25 Tel. Tiverton 162-M
(Parking space available)

DAILY FEATURES

A Quotation for Today

TRUE humility can never experience humiliation. — JOHNSON.

In Lighter Vein

That's Why

"Why do fish grow the fastest of all living things?"

"Because the average fish caught grows a few inches every time the story is told."

Sunday at the Beach

"How did you find the water?"

"By looking between the bathers!"

A Career With Salary

"I suppose you'll want me to give up my job, Henry, when we are married?"

"How much do you earn?"

"Five pounds a week."

"That's not a job. It's a career. I wouldn't want to interfere with your career, darling." — *Nottingham Express.*

The Country Home
"OOO-HOO! Mamma! I found a cow's nest!"

The Precaution

"My wife takes excellent care of me—she takes off my shoes for me every evening."

"When you come in?"

"No, when I want to go out!"

The Buffer

"Be careful, Junior. See that you don't hit your fingers with the hammer."

"I shan't, Mother. Daddy's going to hold the nail for me!"

A Different Matter

"Mother, can I keep a diary?"

"Certainly, Willie."

"Well, it's one I found in Sister's desk."

The Afterthought

"Look at the lovely radio set I got today, dear, and only $5 a month."

"For how many months?"

"Oh, I forgot to ask."—*Tit-Bits.*

Belief in Signs

Customer: "I have spoilt my suit with your fresh paint."

Provision Dealer: "But didn't you see the notice, 'Fresh paint'?"

Customer: "Yes, but I didn't take much notice. You have a notice, 'Fresh Eggs,' but they are not fresh."
—*Moustique* (Charleroi).

Servants First

Mistress: "Are there any questions you would like to ask?"

New Maid: "Yes'm; where shall I park your car after I get mine in your garage?"—*Chicago Daily News.*

Brevities

London Humorist: "The time is not far distant when we shall have our food concentrated in tiny round tablets," a natural scientist declares. We are afraid that this will mean the end of the square meal.

New York Sun: "Charles," one can imagine Mrs. Lindbergh saying, "Junior is crying again. You'd better get up and fly him to Bolivia and back!"

Louisville Times: Affluence is the condition that impels a man who left the country to live in the city to leave the city to live in the country.

Odds and Ends

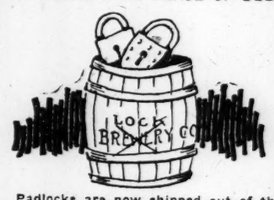
Law of Diminishing Returns

When the increase of labor and capital applied to the cultivation of land fails to produce a proportionate increase in its yield, this is known in economics as the law of diminishing returns.

"God Save the King"

The origin of this famous British acclamation seems to be traceable to the "State Papers," Volume 1, Page 184, where, under the heading, "Flete taken by the Lord Admirall the 10th day of August, 1545," is the following: "The watch worde in the night shal be thus, 'God save King Henrye'; thother shal aunswer, 'And long to raign over us.'"

PADLOCKS TAKE PLACE OF BEER



Padlocks are now shipped out of the former Pabst brewery in Milwaukee, which was transformed into a lock company when prohibition came into effect.

A Word a Day

Stenography

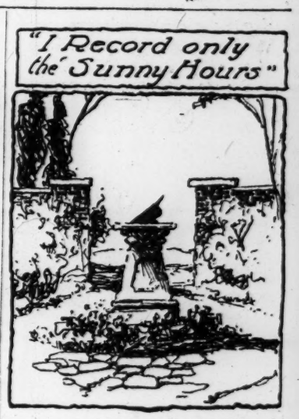
This word is not as modern as the reader may suppose, for we find it used as early as 1627—although in the instance referred to (in Minsheu) it was spelled "spenographie." The word, of course, designates the art of writing in shorthand, using abbreviations or characters for words.

The word was coined by linking the Greek στενός (stenos), "close, narrow," and -γραφία (-graphia), "writing."

Ste-nog'-ra-phy is accented on the second syllable; sound *e* short as in end, *o* as in odd, *a* as in *sofa*, *ph* as *f*, *y* as in fancy.

"They advised every girl, no matter what her circumstances, to study stenography."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed



Neighbors

Nashville, Kan.

JESSE FORD, residing near here, has just experienced "farm relief" of the most definite and satisfactory character. As did many of those about him, he planted a large area in wheat; farms, hereabouts, are matters of square miles or more, quite commonly.

There was a great deal of satisfaction in watching the grain sprout and grow, and in anticipating the day when its heads would turn golden and their burden be harvested. Beholding this latter was denied him, however, for harvest time found him confined in a hospital. He fretted not a little at this; the grain must be gathered when it was ready, and others would probably requisition all the available men and machines for their own needs.

Then one day 13 combines, tractors and trucks, manned by his neighbors, paraded onto his farm, and in 24 hours his entire crop had been gathered and threshed.

The shut-in insisted on paying them well for their work, which he appreciated the more because he knew it had been performed at the risk of possible damage to their own fields, but they would have none of it. One man thus approached said, "We know that you would willingly pay, and that you are financially able to do so, but we would be poor neighbors indeed if we didn't want to do it just for the sake of helping."

The Children's Corner

Huttee Boy and the Little Camel

HUTTEE BOY peered between the legs of the huge elephants forming a guard around Chota Unt, the little camel, and squealed: "Hey, there, get up! My mother, leader of the herd, is going to interview you."

When the young camel began to unfold his many-jointed legs, he surely was a funny sight. His small head bobbed about on the end of his long neck; the humps on his back wobbled this way and that; his awkward body teeter-tottered, backward and forward, as his legs unfolded. The elephants watched him and grinned as wide as they could with their small three-cornered mouths.

When he was quite unfolded, Chota Unt sauntered along behind Huttee Boy with his eyes half closed and his lips curling. He turned his head this way and that just to let everybody see that he was looking at nobody and nothing.

Suddenly Chota Unt Wheeled and Started to Run Away

Dear old Mem Saheb Elephant had a great tussle with the laugh in her trunk to keep it from hopping out. Never had she seen anything quite so amusing as Chota Unt. Being very wise, as a leader must be, she knew perfectly well that the young rascal was bluffing. She knew he was taking notice of everything going on about him.

Huttee Boy salaamed and said: "Mother, this is my new friend, Chota Unt, from the desert. He is a funny fellow—he can go for days without drinking."

"All right, Huttee Boy. Now run along and do your work," said Mem Saheb.

"Work?" sniffed Chota Unt. "Work!"

Suddenly he wheeled and started to run away.

The big sentinel Gunda trumpeted a signal and in a jiffy the young camel was again surrounded by a guard of elephants.

Huttee Boy squealed: "What is the idea, young fellow, running away like that?"

Chota Unt stuck out his chin and looked all about before answering. At last when he had tried to make every elephant there feel about as big as a mouse, he said: "I ran away from the caravan because I did not wish to work. I didn't care to carry loads across the desert like my mother and father. I just want to roam about and amuse myself."

"Humph!" grunted Mem Saheb Elephant. "You will have to work if you remain in the Jungle. All the jungle creatures work."

Chota Unt yawned and asked: "But why? You have no drivers to make you work. What kind of work do you do?"

"Show him, please, Huttee Boy," said Mem Saheb. "Show this lazy fellow how to get himself a good dinner and where to find a safe place to sleep. Then bring him back and I shall decide what is to be done with him and the ostrich and the zebra. And now for a nap."

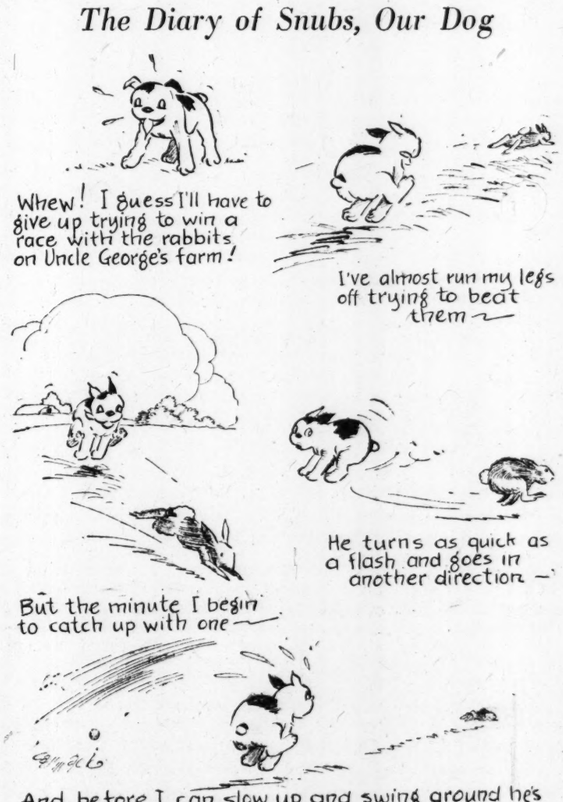
Such mumbling and grumbling and rumbling! Chota Unt spread his four feet and refused to budge. Mumble, mumble. Grumble, grumble. Old Gunda gave him a prod with his stout tusks and sent him in a heap.

As Chota Unt picked himself up, he mumbled: "At home the drivers find food for the camels. They stuff nice balls of grass in our mouths while we lie on the sand. And they lead us to drink from nice cool wells. I want to go home."

"You wait right here while Mem Saheb takes a siesta," snorted Gunda. "Perhaps you will know better than to run away from home next time."

Then everybody except the guards took a nap.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


Whew! I guess I'll have to give up trying to win a race with the rabbits on Uncle George's farm!
I've almost run my legs off trying to beat them —
But the minute I begin to catch up with one —
He turns as quick as a flash and goes in another direction —
And before I can slow up and swing around he's half a block ahead of me again.

Cross out 7 figures so that the sum of the remainder will be 25035

1	2	3	4	5
1	2	3	4	5
1	2	3	4	5
1	2	3	4	5

Key to Puzzle

Answers to letter "V" puzzle: Van, vowels, vane, vegetables, village, vine, vehicle, vase, vacuum cleaner, valise, vegetation, verandah.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1930 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

The Need for "Selling" Legal Reform

THE Law Observance and Enforcement Commission might do well to put in some educational work this summer. There is grave possibility that unless it does so it may meet the same fate that befell the President's coal commission in Mr. Harding's time. That commission was one of the ablest that ever came to Washington. But early in its career it decided to have nothing to do with publicity and prepared its material in mysterious silence. Then suddenly it unleashed a monumental report, all in one day. There were headlines in the papers next morning. Then the whole undigested mass sank from sight. It has been a reservoir of academic discussion ever since, but has never caused a ripple in the legislative field and has had no practical effect on conditions in the bituminous industry.

The law commission, of which George W. Wickersham is chairman, began under a handicap. Despite the President's reiterated intentions, the public and Congress have inextricably associated it with prohibition. The fact is that this is only part of its work. Some say it is the lesser part. There is a tragic need in America for a thoroughgoing juridical house cleaning. England went through such a house cleaning with a royal commission fifty years ago. For twenty years or longer President after President in the United States has cried out against archaic court procedure, tardy justice, preposterous technicalities. Congress has done nothing.

Mr. Wickersham is fully conscious of all this, and his commission is engaged in a monumental and basic work of proposed reform. But this reform requires legislative support, and the recent contest in the Senate over the commission's funds was a clear storm signal for even the dullest eye that such support will not be forthcoming unless there is a clearer understanding of the needs of the situation by the people and their representatives. Legal reform must be "sold" to the country.

Reduced to a formula, it may be said that great reforms in a democracy only come through legislative enactment; that legislative enactment only comes through popular pressure, and that popular pressure only comes when a need has been driven home in the public consciousness. Now the instrument for achieving that last and basic step is the press. Absurd jury exemptions; courts tangled in red tape; judges gagged and bound by archaic procedure letting the criminals go free—all these conditions are known and deplored by the legal profession today, but the layman, and hence the legislator, is still barely concerned about them.

The commission is now preparing the seed of reform, but it will not be doing its full duty to the nation unless it also makes the soil ready. It would be well advised to take the press into its confidence this summer, when other news is dull, and outline the matter. It need not tell its proposed remedies in advance: but it may be certain that these remedies will never be adopted so long as the public—and Congress—do not even recognize that a problem demanding remedies exists.

Curtiss—Pilot, Inventor, Industrialist

THE outstanding contributions of Glenn H. Curtiss as a pioneer in aviation reflect the basic steps that have been taken in mankind's conquests of the air. As an inventor, Mr. Curtiss's first achievements were made when flying was trying its fledgling wings. As a self-taught pilot, he aided aviation in its attempts to master the mysteries of aerodynamics. As a designer of aviation engines, he forged a key to the problem of obtaining sufficient power for practical flight. Then, as an industrialist, he became a prominent, if embattled, figure in that war-time period which first placed aviation in the ranks of volume production.

It was in the field of motor development, however, that Mr. Curtiss's greatest accomplishments must be recorded. Prior to his work on airplanes he had foreseen the gasoline engine as the great motive power for a new fast-moving era. He found the motorcycle the simplest means for proving his motor theories. In fact, in 1907 with a motorcycle of his own construction he achieved a speed of 137 miles an hour—a mark which stands up very creditably beside fairly recent records. It was but a step to transfer this efficient motor from its motorcycle frame to the wings of an airplane. Few engineers have done more than he in the adaptation of this form of power to aeronautical use.

In the realm of airplane design, Mr. Curtiss refined the Wright brothers' fundamental idea of bending the tips of the wings to obtain lateral balance in flight. He introduced separate aerofoils, hinged to the wings, and these "ailerons" now are used in all types of airplanes. How greatly aviation has progressed since the days of the first "Red Wing" Curtiss plane is indicated by the fact that it required nearly nine months to design and to build and "cracked up" in twenty seconds.

Building on this experience, the stamp of Curtiss genius was placed on such notable flights as his own in 1910 down the Hudson from Albany to New York with only a single stop for fuel, and the first airplane crossing of the Atlantic, the flight of the NC-4, achieved with a Curtiss seaplane and Curtiss motors. These foundation stones on which today the structure of aviation is literally rising higher and higher into the sky are an enduring monument to the master workman who formed them.

Women and Prohibition

WHETHER it is chargeable to faulty reporting on the part of the New York Times, or to misinformation on the part of a distinguished woman advocate of prohibition repeal, the reports of the speech made by Mrs. Charles H. Sabin at Sands Point the other day are creating a very erroneous opinion as to the proportions of the so-called feminine revolt against prohibition. In the first paragraph of its report the Times said:

> The women of the United States are flocking to enroll in the Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform, with the result that the membership of the organization, which is only one year old, is 175,000, while the total enrollment of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which is sixty years old, is about 50,000.

Inquiry at the main office of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union elicits the fact that its total membership to date is 600,000 dues-paying members, and the corresponding secretary declares that she estimates it has 400,000 other members who have neglected to send in their dues. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union enumerates as a member only a payer of one dollar a year in dues. It is reported that this qualification is not exacted from those who are enrolled as members of Mrs. Sabin's organization.

Mrs. Sabin went on to state that of the 175,000 enrolled in her organization, the New York State division alone furnished 60,000. Herein lies one of the weaknesses of the anti-prohibition forces, to which their promoters are ordinarily blind. Their movement is distinctly sectional; one confined largely to the North Atlantic seaboard, and almost wholly to the great industrial centers. When more than one-third of an organization for "national prohibition reform" comes from one state, and impliedly another third from the immediately adjacent states, it is obvious that the leaders of this organization cannot speak for the country as a whole.

The case is paralleled by the testimony of the president of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment that more than 60 per cent of its very generous funds, amounting last year to $427,000, was contributed by eight men, and more than 75 per cent by fifty-three men. It is obvious that in the case of both of these organizations a very small group, located in one corner of the United States, is attempting to speak as though representative of the nation as a whole.

But, after all, however small or however localized may be the support by women of the war on prohibition, the thing that is surprising is not that it is small, but that it exists at all, for the sorrow and suffering spread by the licensed saloon during the days of its legal existence bore cruelly upon womankind. It is incredible that any who remember the existence of those days should seek to bring them back.

Rear Admiral Byrd as Film Critic

PERSONS who have been enjoying the thrilling movie record of the Byrd antarctic expedition will be interested in Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd's account of the party's own film entertainments in Little America. Nearly a ton of motion pictures constituted the repertory of the "Farthest South Motion Picture Theater." The leader of the expedition and his camera men told motion picture magazine editors and critics in New York the other day how the films were received.

"Wings" was not unnaturally a favorite, and the Charlie Chaplin and Douglas Fairbanks comedies were welcome no matter how often they were shown. Adventure films, the Admiral remarked, such as "Chang" and "Grass," were especially popular.

But one of Admiral Byrd's comments seems to place him in the ranks of the critics. Frequently, he remarked, it was necessary, for a full evening's entertainment, to piece out parts of one film with another. But, he is reported to have declared, this makeshift didn't seem to hurt the pictures or to destroy the continuity of the film story.

Perhaps the theater managers, in meeting the competition of the "talkies," will derive a hint from Admiral Byrd's critical comment. If a play, as sometimes happens, seems spread rather thin for a "full evening's entertainment," it will no longer be necessary to pad it, or to give it a slow tempo, or to lengthen the intermissions—all devices which the audience is likely to notice. Just insert an act from another play, and there you are.

A Good Word for College Sports

THAT the much-discussed bulletin on college athletics issued last year by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching has accomplished much toward raising college sports in the United States to a higher standard of ethics than they had enjoyed in previous years is noted in the latest report of the foundation. Many of the practices condemned in the bulletin of 1929 have been corrected, and, what is still more to the point, some of the leading institutions of learning are going even beyond the bulletin's recommendations to place their sports on a plane which will fit better into the educational system. Commercialized athletics at the expense of education promises to become a thing of the past in many colleges, and much of the credit for this change must be given to Dr. Henry J. Savage and those who assisted him in compiling Bulletin No. 23, which brought unsatisfactory conditions to light.

Many were skeptical about any good coming from the foundation's famous exposé, as they were inclined to believe that the colleges criticized would simply issue statements denying the charges and continue to run their athletics as in the past. A few, however, believed that a decided change would come about, and it is indeed gratifying to note that the latter were correct. In fact, the latest report states that at twenty-eight of the 112 institutions covered by the inquiry no evidence of commercialism was encountered. Harvard and Princeton were among the colleges found worthy of being praised for their elimination of policies which were considered as against the best interests of college athletics.

In reference to the present coaching system, the foundation frankly states that faculty membership for the coach has not assured long tenure or protected him from the demands of the alumni for victory, especially on the football gridiron. While it also states that in the ideal university professional coaching would find no place, it admits that payment for coaching in all American college sports is traditional and is not likely to be discontinued in this generation.

All things considered, there is ample reason to be pleased over what already has been accomplished, as well as over what is being worked out for the future. College athletics and education should be maintained on a rational basis, and that is just what the coöperation between the colleges and the Carnegie Foundation is bringing about.

Monarchy in the Twentieth Century

RECENT events in Rumania have suggested to more than one observer the possibility of a revival of monarchy in Europe. To many thinkers of the last century the idea that monarchy would ever again become a force in the world's political life would have appeared absurd; yet the temper of the present day makes such a development—certainly in regard to limited monarchy—by no means impossible. The British monarchy is probably now more firmly established in the affections of the people than at any time during the last three centuries; while in republican countries there has been noticed a tendency to give to the President some of the qualities of a monarch, particularly the important one of being above the strife and turmoil of party politics.

At first glance this change of attitude seems the more inexplicable because the late war was thought largely to have sounded the knell of monarchical government when it brought the fall of what were considered the three most powerful personal rulers in Europe. But the collapse of the German, Austrian and Russian Emperors grows less significant in the light of recently disclosed information indicating that the personal authority of these rulers was much less than is commonly supposed.

If, as some think, monarchy is likely to enjoy a considerable revival in certain parts of the world in the near future, one may inquire what service it can perform in the modern world. It would seem that the source of influence over men's enthusiasms is to be found, not in its efficiency as a governing authority, but in its capacity for typifying, clearly and unmistakably, a nation's sense of unity. It serves as the concrete expression of national consciousness, and so is likely to continue indefinitely in some parts of the world.

Heroes and the Historian

CARLYLE'S definition of history as the biography of great men, though long disclaimed by historians, is still to a large extent accepted by many teachers of history in Europe and America, for it represents the easiest and the most graphic way of imparting historical information. It is questionable, however, whether the spell cast by a great historical figure is the best guide to an unbiased understanding of those forces, social, economic and intellectual, which at times must have appeared obscure even to him who did his utmost to override them.

For history, far from being an account of the achievements of the great men of every country, is rather, as Dr. G. P. Gooch, the eminent English historian, suggests in a recent publication, the record and interpretation of the life of humanity, in which, to be sure, the great man occupies a prominent, but not by any means an exclusive, place.

For the guidance of teachers, Dr. Gooch says he would explain to the child that the great man must be judged not only by his achievements, but by the cause which he served. He would further warn against the glamour of material triumph and remind the pupil that real greatness does not work for itself alone. He would recommend tests rather than impose judgments. He would inculcate the lesson of disinterested service to humanity by acquainting his pupil with the aims which guided leaders like George Washington, King Alfred, Joan of Arc, Abraham Lincoln, Livingstone and Nansen.

It is, however, when Dr. Gooch comes to formulate the faith of the modern enlightened historian that he entirely escapes the plane of controversy. "At its best," he says, "history is a judge, wiser than any one man, without passion or fear, swayed neither by religion nor race, party nor class, a corrector of injustice, an avenger of innocence." In fine, "in bidding us apply not less exacting standards to the conduct of our own country than to that of other lands, it disciplines and purifies our patriotism."

Coming, as does this confession of faith, from one of the editors of the official British documents on the origins of the World War, it deserves to be pondered by all who take serious interest in the teaching of history.

Editorial Notes

The pleasure of the Sunday afternoon drive would be enhanced, so far as safety is concerned, if the courts followed the example of a judge in Omaha, who, in convicting a man of reckless driving, sentenced him to five days in jail, with the specification that each one of the five days should be a Sunday.

The recent apparently increasing popularity of foolish endurance tests, such as bicycle riding, dancing, tree and flagpole sitting, suggests that those not taking part in any of them are nevertheless being forced into one of their own—that of patient endurance of them.

Using radiotelephone, Capt. Lewis A. Yancey recently conversed with Madrid, Spain, from a plane 4000 feet over Buenos Aires. He is probably the first man ever to be up in the air in America and "on the air" in Europe at the same time.

How much better it would be if the head, "Safety Feature Is Stressed in New Submarine," could only read, "United States Has Abandoned the Submarine."

Prohibition Rightly Observed Has Its Best Impetus Through Individual Obedience Now. Meanwhile, whatever experiments our friends

"Stone Walls Do Not a Prison Make"

WHAT a prisoner reads is interesting. How he reads is more important. One's sense of impotence in the face of prison walls that so definitely check all contact with the restless world beyond is somewhat dissipated in the serenity of the prison library, away from the noise and congestion of the yard or shop. It is comforting to browse through books as they stand on shelf over shelf in endless array; to thumb pages already marked and creased by others who, too, sought communion and relief in the world of thought and vision.

The other day I spent a profitable hour with these silent and yielding companions. There was a satisfying oblivion in renewing old friendships. I wandered with delicious random from book to book and page to page.

Here I found a friend of early school days who spoke to me of childhood dreams and youthful ambitions. Another recalled lessons that were to lead to pinnacles in worldly ventures. I became suddenly conscious of a book that, in adolescence, had opened to me vistas of thought and reflection.

I renewed acquaintance with early civilizations, with ancient heroes, with scribes who visioned ideal men and halcyon days of a matured world. I dipped into one that spoke of a new social order without chains, or bitterness or prisons. . . .

I was turning the pages of "Les Miserables." I remembered my first reading. Tears, unrestrained, had followed in compassionate pity the struggles of Victor Hugo's hero. As I paged the book, a sheet of white paper fell to the floor. I picked it up. It was closely written in clear, legible script; a prisoner's impression of the story of Jean Valjean. This is what I read:

* * *

"The story of Jean Valjean has been called the 'epic of a soul transfigured and redeemed, purified by heroism and glorified through suffering.' It is more than that. For while it lays bare the poignant suffering of a groping individuality, actually it dramatizes the perennial conflict between the two great forces of our social order. The contest is as old as civilization; the combat between Javert 'the man without a crease in his duty or uniform,' wielding the 'flashing social sword,' emphasizing in his person and mentality all the embodiments of the 'wickedness of good,' and Jean, 'ignorant but not weak-minded,' who feels the inequality of social forces, but is without the ability to analyze their differences.

"Victor Hugo explained that his book was 'written to clear up and combat prejudice in France, England and the whole world;' and—he might have added—of every age.

"The social disorder that prompts a man to steal a loaf of bread to appease the hunger of starving children, with the resultant 'formidable hours and moments in which penal justice pronounces shipwreck;' that condemns the convict who 'no longer is regarded in the likeness of his fellow men;' that neglects Cosette, the 'mouse in the service of the elephant,' and encourages Thénardier and his Madame, is not confined to any specific civilization.

"Its consequence is the wide disparity between Monsigneur Bienvenu Myriel, Bishop of D., who feels kinship to all his fellow men and recognizes that there is in every human being a 'primary spark, a divine element which good can develop and which evil can never entirely extinguish;' and Javert, the prefect of police, who regards 'with contempt and disgust everyone who had crossed the legal threshold of evil' and feels that 'they are irremediably lost, no longer can good come of them.'

"Valjean hovered between these two forces. As a youth he was impulsive. Perhaps, as he later reflected, he could have obtained that loaf of bread 'for the asking,' but to be sentenced to five years penal servitude for the attempt to feed hungry children, convinced him that 'God was absent when he was tried.' He entered the bagne a sobbing, despairing youth. Number 24,601 was not only printed on his clothing, it seared his very being. He came out of prison gloomy and self-centered, determined on 'reprisals for the evil he had to suffer.'

"'The galleys make the convict,' says the author, and so it was that robbing his benefactor was not the deliberate act of premeditation. It indicated rebellion against an imagined condescension that left him unresponsive. The continued kindness of the Bishop, after Jean's arrest and subsequent liberation, aroused a feeling of wonder. The yearning for sympathy and love which had been stifled sought an outlet. The incident of little Gavroche with his mute appeal to Jean's better nature, was the beginning of his emergence. Father Madeleine was not born full grown. His ancestor was the lad who knowingly, but pretending not to see, permitted his sister-mother to remove the best portion of his meal to give to the children.

"Jean Valjean, Father Madeleine, and Monsieur Fauchelevent each had his purpose in life. The fact that all three were really one personality is of no great consequence. Jean Valjean could not have radiated the good that Father Madeleine accomplished, and only Fauchelevent could have brought ultimate happiness to little Cosette. But in all three characters we find the intense desire for unselfish service: Jean, to provide for his sister's children; Father Madeleine to share his good fortune with his wards and neighbors; and Fauchelevent, the happiness of Cosette.

"One wonders, too, whether there is any relation between the instinct that led to the theft of the good Bishop's silverware and the instinct that led Father Madeleine to expose himself in order to save Champmathieu. Undoubtedly both acts were reluctant. In the first instance, the environment of nineteen years in the bagne found expression in fear, in disbelief and in distrust. Father Madeleine, devoted to his fellow men—was he the product of his own creation?

"'Les Miserables' stands in the forefront of romantic literature. Young and old have taken Jean Valjean to their hearts as an object of deep sympathy in his afflictions and a symbol of noblest devotion and love. There is the sharp contrast in Victor Hugo's painting of the beneficent Father Myriel, the innocent, whimsical Cosette, the relentlessly honest but fanatical Javert, the infamous Thénardier and his Madame, and the vacillating but otherwise amiable Marius.

"But Victor Hugo projected more than a contribution to literature. The story of Jean Valjean is a polemic that will go down through the ages; a plea that should give pause to contemporary leadership of the social order.

"It appeals for a more equable economic order; for closer understanding between those that have and those that need; for justice that shall regard the source of maladjustment. It is a protest against the horrors of brutal and retaliatory punishment. And above all the author brings us the message that 'the faults of women, children, servants, the weak, the indigent and the ignorant are the faults of husbands, masters, the strong, the rich, and the learned.'

"'Society,' he insists, 'is responsible for the night it produces.'"

* * *

No name was signed to the paper. There was no indication as to its authorship, except that I could tell it was the work of a prisoner.

Fumbling the manuscript, I stepped to the window and looked out at the hundreds of men circling the yard at recreation. They walked in groups. All manner of men, some with stooping shoulders that spoke of burdens weightier than years, whose furrowed faces revealed suffering or betrayed indulgences; young men, mere boys, whose buoyant steps and loud laughter bespoke assurance and undimmed hope; others who walked slowly, unspeaking, sullen, moody.

I wondered, as I looked on, which of these, my comrades, my fellow convicts—how many of them were Jean Valjeans who could, with the help of time, circumstance and opportunity, be reborn as Fathers Madeleines or Fauchelevents.

I recalled the words that have lived through the ages, "And a child shall lead them." I thought of little Gavroche and gentle Cosette . . . there was hope for those whose hearts still answered the call of love.

E. F.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Railroad Front Yards

IF THE railroads and big companies would do as much for cleanness and good looks as the small householder usually tries to do for his front yard, the factories and railroad rights-of-way would have less the look of sterile wastes and desolation and more friendliness and green. Some railroads are neat housekeepers; others are slovenly; but all are barren and unbeautiful. Tree planting along the right-of-way, as the Flagler lines have done along the sea extension to Key West, shrubbery and vines that cost little could make the railroads, within the towns at least, less of an eyesore.

The railroads drive their customers away to bus lines and to electric transportation by their own ugliness and dirt. If the railroads would electrify as well as give their roadside natural foliage, if the street-car companies would give one-tenth the effort to reducing noise and giving comfort that automobile manufacturers have given, rail transportation today would not need to complain so bitterly against the inroads of the bus and private car. People often would go by rail.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Here's a Nut for the Wets to Crack

IN THE recent Literary Digest poll Minnesota cast 55,867 votes for dry law repeal, 42,017 for modification and only 41,017 for enforcement—an anti-prohibition total of 97,884. Yet in the Republican senatorial primary just held Senator Schall, ardent dry, is renominated, and his nearest rival was Governor Christianson, also a dry. The combined vote of Schall and Christianson will exceed 325,000, while John F. Selb, urging dry law repeal, received less than 15,000.

The pioneer prohibition State of Maine turned up in the Digest poll with a clear majority of 19,794 against the present dry law. The recent senatorial primary was won by Congressman White, dry, with Governor Brewster, dry, next in line, the two receiving a combined total of 87,284. Only 7915 votes were recorded for the wet candidate.—*Seattle Daily Times.*

Canning the Fife and Drum

FROM the United States comes the announcement that the march of mechanical music has now brought it to the point where it can invade the military domain. The Quartermaster-General of the American forces has been authorized to purchase, for a service test, "one band, mechanical substitute for"; and throughout the ranks of the flesh-and-blood bandsmen, from the biggest bassoonist to the tiniest drummer, there is a massed harmony of protest.

They have at first sight some cause for alarm, for the new medium offers both economy and efficiency. It is guaranteed that a gramophone built into an armored car and linked to amplifiers will blare as brazenly as any two bands put together and cost less for keep than one reasonably big drum major. And no doubt it will. But for reasons that have little to do with economy or mere efficiency, the bandsman may rest secure that his job will not be filched by any machine.

When a gramophone can march with chest thrown out like a conqueror to the strains of its own music, and whirl its drumsticks over its head in sheer exuberance of craftsmanship, the province of the human player may be in danger. Meanwhile, whatever experiments our friends across the Atlantic try, we do not foresee the day when the sporrans of the Gay Gordons will swing down Princes Street, Edinburgh, behind a gramophone record of "The Cock o' the North," or the Manchesters parade to a tinned version of "Why Did I Go to Ashton Town?" or the Guards consent to be reminded that "Some Talk of Alexander" by any but their own very highly trained instrumentalists.—*Manchester Guardian.*

Unhappiness:

—IS TOO high a price to pay for maintenance of grudges.
—Results from a state of mind, not from an environment.
—Is certain for the man who pins his hope of happiness on something unstable.
—Inevitably rewards malice.
—*Canadian Finance, Winnipeg.*

Girdling the Earth

IT IS evident that mankind stands at the beginning of a new stage in its history. The wireless telephone service which will link the farthest corners of the earth by speech will before long present them visually to each other. It is almost impossible to imagine the world without telephones. Business has changed fundamentally through their use. Relations between individuals and even between states have taken on a new color.

The age is coming more and more under the sway of personal intercourse. Statesmen no longer converse at long range and through official intermediaries. They meet face to face and the world is the better for it. The extension of wireless telephony, with its at present barely guessed possibilities, may turn an occasional into a normal procedure. It is producing a swifter and a narrower world; and there seems at least a reasonable hope that it will produce a better one.—*Daily News and Westminster Gazette.*

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Can You Get Eight "Thats" Together?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I enjoyed so much the various "paradoxes" and puzzles printed on the Monitor editorial page of June 21 that I venture to submit two sentences that have given some amusement and instruction. The first one is quite old and possibly well known. It is simple to read if one places a comma after the first "is," and a semicolon after the second. The second sentence I evolved after trying to find how many consecutive "thats" could be used in a sentence. Is it possible to use more?

That that is is that that is not is not that that is not is not that that is that that is is not that that is not.

He said that: that that "that"—that "that" that is written in that sentence—is used ungrammatically.

Boston, Mass. CARLISLE NEFF.